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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Baldwin Warns Reich on Arms

Geneva Feels Solemn Days

O'Duffy Is Hit Hammer Blow

Germany Halts Aid to Jews

Labor Unveils Gompers Statue

New York Gets Traffic Tubes

EUROPE hears gravely plain talk on disarmament. Just as Germany pushes back the proposal of the four other great powers and offers a counter-proposal, Stanley Baldwin solemnly states the British position to the Conservative convention at Birmingham. He warns Germany its course is dangerous. If the Disarmament Conference breaks down, Britain will reconsider its fundamental position, however great the cost. If rearmament begins in Europe there will be no restoring of wage cuts and no reducing of taxes in a generation. Any nation which prevents or breaks a disarming convention won't have a friend left in the world. Lack of an arms agreement may bring panic and panic brings war. Baldwin retains his familiar opinion—"Another war in Europe would be the end of civilization."

¶ Germany says it will reject the proposal of France, Britain, Italy and the United States, and advances one of its own. Germany demands arms equality with France at the end of a four-year trial period, scrapping of offensive weapons by France and other powers, immediate rearmament of Germany with defensive weapons others are to retain after four years, no limiting of Germany if France does not agree to scrapping during trial period. The four powers wish their proposal accepted and hope Germany has not said its final word. If no agreement, they believe Germany will rearm in defiance of the Versailles Treaty. Would or would not the powers then intervene? One thing seems certain—World history will be written at Geneva in days just ahead.

¶ The Irish Free State sees further violence at a political meeting. Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, who as leader of three combined parties becomes the chief contender against President de Valera, is struck on the head with a hammer when he attends a United Ireland Party convention at Tralee. General O'Duffy maintains that police who were present neither made a move to prevent the assault nor arrested the assailant—He says he will defy the Government order and carry arms for self-protection.

¶ The American states may not be flooded with liquor simply through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The first installment of the Rockefeller survey made by Raymond B. Fosdick and Albert L. Scott shows that the problem will simply pass from the nation to the states. Some 30 states now have prohibition laws; the constitutions of 14 will have to be amended before liquor can be sold. Thus in revising their laws to suit public demands regulation can be set up. The report sees what it considers a certain danger if any states remain dry—Such will become a paradise for bootleggers.

¶ The League sees practical relief for Jewish refugees temporarily blocked by Germany. Dr. Karl Ritter, on behalf of Berlin, insists that the problem be handled not by the League, but by "interested states," which breaks the unanimity League rules require. Dr. Guiseppe Motta, former President of Switzerland, appeals to Germany to reconsider its opposition—He says League intervention is not a hostile, political act, but a friendly effort to aid suffering human beings.

¶ Washington sees the American Federation of Labor unveil a monument to Samuel Gompers, who for 40 years was its chief. Gompers fought for collective bargaining, limitation of working hours and increased wages. Lately the NRA has approved these once radical ideas. President Roosevelt, chief speaker, credits Labor with doing a full share in national recovery. He warns against those employers who would prefer government by a privileged class, and against a certain type of workers—The hot-heads who think results can be obtained by noise or violence.

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss, recovered from the slight wounds of an attacker, resume his work. Accompanied by three friends, he walks through Vienna downtown streets and is cheered by the people. The new constitution is being framed—But the government is to remain that of an authorized dictator.

¶ Rockefeller Center prepares to give New York City the first system of double-decked tunnels under buildings for vehicles and pedestrians. The Board of Estimate is asked to authorize passageways three-fourths of a mile long under the 12 present and prospective buildings of the Center. In addition to providing traffic ways for patrons arriving in cars and on foot, the system will allow the Center's population of 200,000 to move freely over the three-block area—This novel scheme may lead to vast innovations in congested city districts.

Instruments of Liquor Control Found in Dry Laws of States

Rockefeller Report Emphasizes Need of Popular Support of Substitutes for Eighteenth Amendment—Doubt Expressed on Success of State-Wide Ban

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—States which have prohibition laws will not necessarily be headed for a wet régime if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, but may find their own legislation "potent instruments of control" for the liquor situation, according to the first installment of a report on the liquor problem made public by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott today.

The study was conducted under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and deals with the experiences which the United States, Canada and European countries have had in handling liquor control problems.

Declaring that the repeal amendment, even if adopted, leaves untouched the laws and constitutional provisions now existing in the various states, the report says that more than half the states in the Union —30 in number—have prohibition laws, and that nearly one-third—14 in number—require modification of their constitutions before the sale of alcoholic beverages can be legalized.

The 30 states which have prohibition laws, the report says, are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The 14 states whose constitutions must be modified before the sale of alcoholic beverages can be legalized within their borders are: Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming and South Dakota.

Although admitting that the history of prohibition legislation in the states before the Federal dry law was enacted "indicates that under the right circumstances it may achieve some degree of success in making intoxicants hard to obtain, thereby removing temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excesses," the report is frankly skeptical about the possible future success of state-wide prohibition. The outlook at present is for a reduction of the number of states with prohibition laws, it says.

"As a general rule, however," it continues, "it would seem to be advisable for a state to adhere to pro-

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Tammany Strikes Men Who Changed To McKee's Boat

Fusion Fights On to Take City From Politicians Fighting Each Other

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The political dial here is registering high pressure today with Tammany moving to discipline about 200 office-holding Bronx district leaders for "disloyalty," and an incipient stampede on in the Wigwam and in the National Republican Club to get aboard the "recovery party" band wagon.

This is the name under which the Independent Democratic mayoralty ticket, set by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, chairman of the New York State and National Democratic Committees, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Bronx County boss and Roosevelt leader here, is being put forward, with Mr. Joseph V. McKee for Mayor. The party label is directly out of the text of Federal Administration policies.

At the same time Fusion came into the picture with a categorical charge by Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, mayoralty candidate, that voters who cast their ballot for Mr. McKee would be playing into the hands of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Ship Subsidy Inquiry Hears Allegations Of Pay Roll Padding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Testimony that the Black Diamond Steamship Company drained off its profits through formation of subsidiary companies and padding of pay rolls in order to be in a better position to demand more aid from the Government was on record of the special senate committee investigating ocean and air mail contracts today.

Witnesses, and documents read into the record, unfolded a tale of strange divices whereby profits of the line were reduced to show only small gains, or even losses. These included padding the pay rolls to cover up loans advanced by officials of the company to the son of Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, and others.

Evidence further indicated that the Black Diamond Line, by using its influence with "friends" in the Shipping Board, secured the dismissal of Shipping Board officials whose reports called attention to the practices of the line.

Tug Demands $1000 For Towing Bear

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 7 (AP)—Libel proceedings against the Bear of Oakland, supply ship for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, were threatened as the result of a difference of opinion over the proper tonnage fee for towing the barkentine into Southport harbor after it sent out a call for assistance.

Mr. R. B. Stone, head of the company owning the tug Blanche which towed the Bear into port, announced he would file libel proceedings. He said 4 p. m. yesterday had been set for the payment of the $1000 fee he demanded for the work of his tug.

Mr. George Rountree Sr., Wilmington attorney, who was engaged by Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd to handle the case, said Admiral Byrd regards the fee asked as "excessive." If the libel action is instituted, Mr. Rountree said, bond will be posted in order that the voyage of the Bear to Little America may not be delayed longer than necessary.

Reich Warned By Baldwin On Arms Demands

British Conservative Says Breakdown of Conference Might Cause Panic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 7—Mr. Stanley Baldwin has availed himself of a big gathering of his followers here to warn Germany of the dangerous course it is pursuing in regard to the disarmament discussions. He also intimated the initiation of a political campaign at home against the British Labor Party's threat of a dictatorship.

Regarding Germany he dwelt on the sacrifices Britain may have to make in the event, which he still hopes may be avoided, of a breakdown of the Disarmament Conference.

His statement was made at a mass meeting at the Birmingham Town Hall last night when he wound up the Conference of Conservative and Unionist Associations.

His remarks regarding the Disarmament Conference have to be taken in connection with two other happenings. One is the vote by his own followers in conference here Thursday expressing anxiety at the extent to which Britain is already disarmed. Here Mr. Baldwin insisted upon the importance Britain attaches to disarmament having, indeed, in the past gone ahead of other countries in adopting it.

End of Unilateral Action

The other happening is the hitch which has occurred in the disarmament negotiations at Geneva, owing to the differences in the German and French viewpoints.

Here Mr. Baldwin left no doubt that Britain will implement its obligation. He also gave plain intimation to the other nations of Europe that the British Government has reached the end of unilateral action for reduction of armaments and that failing reciprocal movement elsewhere, will reconsider its position fundamentally in this respect, however great may be the cost involved.

He pointedly included Germany in his remarks. The great audience in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

President Takes Coal Muddle Into His Own Hands to Settle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—With the NRA frankly stalemated in its efforts to end western Pennsylvania coal strikes because of internal disagreement, President Roosevelt today took the matter into his own hands in a determined move to bring the battling miners and operators together before serious damage is done to the recovery program.

As a result of talks with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and other close advisers yesterday, the giants of the steel industry whose "captive" or company-owned and managed coal mines are the cause of the protracted and tense strike situation were summoned to the White House today.

They were: Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation; Mr. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York, now general counsel to the American Iron and Steel Institute; Mr. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the board, National Steel Corporation; Mr. George Laughlin Jr., chairman of the board, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company.

General Johnson and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, counsel for the NRA, were also in attendance.

What specific action the President is taking is not known, but it is known that he agrees with General Johnson on two points: First that serious damage may result to the NRA if a peaceful settlement is not secured very promptly; second, that the terms of the agreement signed a week ago at Hyde Park and accepted by steel companies operating coal mines guaranteed the same rights to their miners as those in other mines enjoy.

Recognition of the United Mine Workers of America is at the root of the problem. Steel operators refuse to extend to the union the right to deduct union dues from pay envelopes before they are distributed on the ground that it would amount to recognition. This they are fighting to the last.

The United Mine Workers, on the other hand, are determined to secure the "check off" privileges in the company mines, both because it assures them the sinews of war, and because it unquestionably implies a recognition of the union.

Involved in the whole situation is the Administration's, and more particularly NRA's attitude toward organized labor. It is the opinion of many important officials here that the battle many industrialists are making against organized labor in just such cases as this may possibly drive the Administration to the point where its policy might presumably be the organization of all American labor.

Nation Joins In Honoring Labor Leader

Roosevelt Lauds Career of Gompers in Speech at Memorial

Green Pays Tribute

Rose From Poor Immigrant Lad to Leader in Bettering Lot of Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Some 80 years ago a boy named Samuel Gompers was born to a poor family in a slum in London—and today the President of the United States, other government officials and many thousands of representatives of organized labor gathered, under the autumn sun of America's capital, to honor his memory.

Something of the drama of Gompers' rise from his humble surroundings was present in the impressive ceremony this morning, at which both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. William Green—Mr. Gompers' successor as head of the American Federation of Labor—made addresses.

President Roosevelt took the occasion to remind capital and labor alike, in the name of the departed labor statesman "that this is no time to seek special privilege, undue advantage, or personal gain, because of the fact of a crisis." Mr. Green in turn urged the American labor movement, while it is making enormous gains in numbers and prestige, to perpetuate the ideals enunciated and put into effect by his predecessor.

To a Man of the People

And so the capital that spreads itself out beside the Potomac—where public squares are generally decorated with monuments to generals and admirals and such-like martial figures—sees today an impressive memorial in bronze and marble to the man who represented the common worker.

Sitting in repose before a group of allegorical bronze figures, of heroic size, representing unionism, fraternity and labor, "Sam" Gompers looks out upon the city with calm gaze. It is the apotheosis of the 13-year-old immigrant boy who clasped his father's hand apprehensively as the London, in 1863, steamed up to Ellis Island and the formidable marvels of the New World.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Green recalled some of the incidents in the life of the labor leader in their addresses. Mr. Roosevelt said that when he, Gompers and Robert F. Wagner of New York appeared before the New York state Legislature in 1911 advocating a bill limiting hours of working women to 54 a week, they were branded as "radicals." Today the American Federation is asking for a 30-hour week!

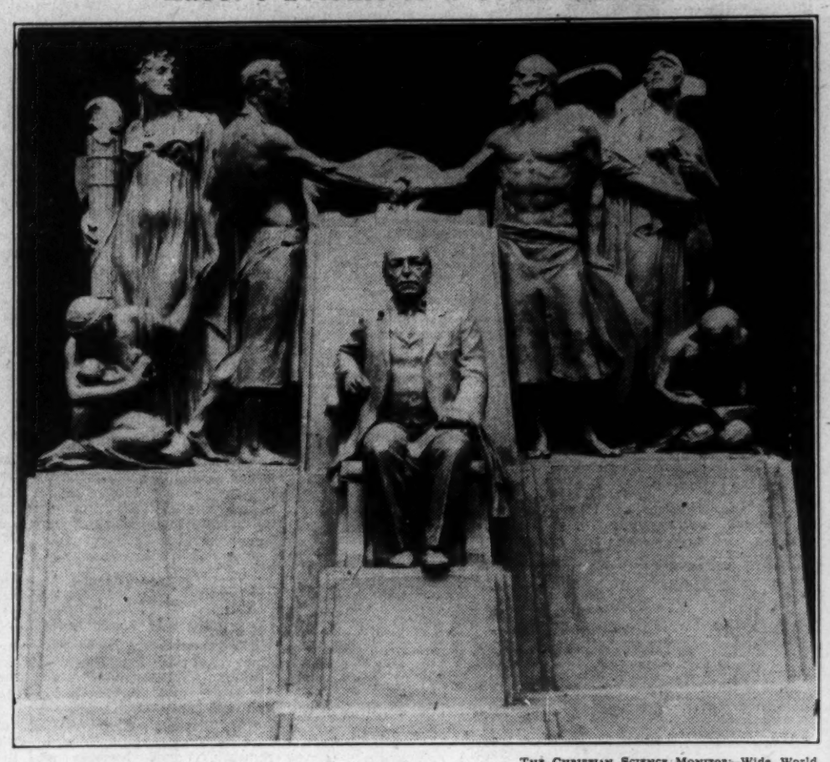
Favored Coöperation

"These early struggles for social betterment—struggles which in large part were initiated by him—have met with growing success with every passing year," Mr. Roosevelt added.

Mr. Green's tribute recalled that when Gompers helped found the American Federation of Labor in 1886, he broke away from the old theory of individualism espoused by the declining "Knights of Labor," and put the movement on the course which it has followed substantially since then.

"The principles of collective bargaining, of coöperation, increased purchasing power through high wages, the limitation of hours of employment suitable to the manufacturing and economic needs of industry," Mr. Green said, "though regarded as revolutionary when first proclaimed during the early part of Mr. Gompers' career, are now accepted as a fixed part of our governmental policies."

Labor's Tribute to a Great Leader



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Unveiled in Honor of Samuel Gompers

Washington Stops in Stirring Times to Witness Unveiling of Statue by Robert Aitken to Man Who Did Much for Labor and Humanity in Paving Way for New Deal Program.

Roosevelt Tribute to Gompers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address at the dedication of the Samuel Gompers memorial monument:

It is fitting that in the capital of the nation a statue should stand through the ages, to remind future generations of the services to that nation of a patriot who served his country well. It is fitting that the Government, through its representatives, should take part in the dedication of this monument. It is fitting that I should appear here in my official capacity; but it is also fitting that I should be here in my personal capacity, as one who has always been proud of the personal friendship which he held for many years with Samuel Gompers.

I knew him first when as a very young man I came to New York City and received his fine support in the establishment of pure milk stations for the feeding of undernourished babies. From then on, we had many mutual tasks. It is, I think, a commentary on the progress toward social justice which we have accomplished in a short space of time, when I tell you that in the year 1911—only 22 years ago—Samuel Gompers, Robert F. Wagner, Alfred E. Smith and I were labeled as radicals when we fought for and finally succeeded in passing a bill through the New York State Legislature, limiting the work of women in industry to 54 hours a week.

Served His People

These early struggles for social betterment—struggles which in large part were initiated by him—have met with growing success with every passing year. I like to think that Samuel Gompers is today, and at this moment, aware of the fact that through the quick and practical action of the National Recovery Act, child labor in the United States has at last come to an end.

During the years of the Wilson Administration, the friendship between us grew and strengthened. I need not speak of his great service to organized labor in their relations with private employers; but I can speak rightfully of the splendid coöperation which at all times he gave to the sympathetic adjustment of problems relating to workers for the Government itself. He understood well the fact that those who serve the Government serve the people as a whole.

It was in the fulfillment of this principle that he approached the whole subject of the relationship of labor to the Government at the outbreak of the World War. As a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, he was a part of the great organization which met the crisis of war. But more than that, it was his patriotic leadership for the unanimous mobilization of the workers in every part of the Union which supplemented the mobilization of the men who went to the front.

Could Pull in Harness

The keen analysis of President Wilson made this reference to Mr. Gompers, in November, 1917:

"If I may be permitted to do so I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral."

In those few words President Wilson summed up the splendid national services of Samuel Gompers, and at the same time preached a sermon that applied to capital and labor alike.

That sermon is just as good today as it was in 1917. We are engaged in another war, and I believe from the bottom of my heart that organized labor is doing its share to win this war. The whole of the country has a common enemy; industry, agriculture, capital, labor are all engaged in fighting it. Just as in 1917 we are seeking to pull in harness; just as in 1917 horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

Mr. Gompers understood and went along with that thought during the years of the war, and we have many evidences of his acceptance of the fact that the horses pulling in harness were the horses of employees and of the employers as well. In those years a few, happily a very few, horses had to be lassoed—both kinds of horses; and today the conditions are very similar.

In the field of organized labor there are problems just as there were in the spring of 1917—questions of jurisdiction which have to be settled quickly and effectively in order to prevent the slowing up of the general program. There are the perfectly natural problems of selfish individuals who seek personal gain by running counter to the calm judgment of sound leadership. There are hotheads who think that results can be obtained by noise or violence; there are insidious voices seeking to instill methods or principles which are wholly foreign to the American form of democratic government.

Must Team Together

On the part of employers there are some who shudder at anything new. There are some who think

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Urgent Credit Task Waits New American Ambassador to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 7 (By U. P.)—An urgent task involving millions of dollars in American commercial credits will confront Mr. Hal Sevier of Texas, new United States Ambassador to Chile, on his arrival here next month.

The feasibility will be discussed of a compensation agreement between the United States and Chile designed to thaw out $10,000,000 of the credits now frozen in Chile, as a result of the Government's experiment in foreign exchange control.

The Government recently decreed the removal of exchange restrictions on imports to Chile from countries lacking compensation agreements, the principal ones of which are the United States and Great Britain. The result of the decree was to convince such countries that it is to their advantage to abandon the compensation idea and allow the frozen credits to thaw out by a slow, natural process. It would take about four years in the case of United States credits, which are partly invested in local real estate.

The decree even now is producing a renewed although still light flow of United States exports to Chile, which could be increased considerably if the present excessive import duties are lowered.

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Things Present

The editorial, "Relief and Religion," is a timely discussion of a pressing problem.

You have seen many views of the Yosemite; but have you studied it from the air? See the illustration on the Home Forum page.

"Pronouns and Their Work" is the subject of today's article in "Our Living Language" series, on the Progress in Education page.

Some words and phrases of current interest are discussed in the Word a Day on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, News of Art, Music and Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, the first of a series of daily Junior Cross-Words, and the first article in the State Flower series.

America Acts To Save Arms Conference

Warning Sent to Germany of Possible Invoking of Treaty of 1921

Hull Moves Quickly

Other Great Powers Expected to Join in Opposition to Reich's Policy

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Stern diplomatic warning that if Germany persists in its sensational new demand for rearmament launched in London, Rome, and Geneva yesterday, the United States may protest under Section 5 of the separate American-German Peace Treaty of 1921 was unofficially issued today.

The warning is termed here the stiffest world-political gesture of the Roosevelt Administration in the political field, and is an instant, bold attempt to save the disarmament movement from failure. The American Government realizes clearly that the most serious international political crisis has arisen, for disarmament is but the symbol of the tranquilization of Franco-German relations and the vast issues of European peace or war.

The preliminary warning was undoubtedly issued on advices from Geneva that if Germany is overplaying its hand the best reply is a stiff and immediate rebuff. Other great powers are expected to join today's démarche.

Definite Crisis Seen

The speedy and decisive manner in which Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, acted in this rapidly unrolling drama indicates both the alertness of the State Department and Mr. Norman H. Davis, its special envoy abroad, and the eagerness of the Administration to play its part adequately in the present political crisis.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull are waiting for full and precise information from Mr. Davis before announcing any official protest. But there is no concealing their view of the gravity of the situation. For the first time since the disarmament discussion began, the United States finds itself compelled to talk forcibly with Germany.

Whereas for many years American sympathy was strongly with lowly armed Germany, this feeling has been alienated, on the one hand, by the resurgence of Nationalism in the Reich, and on the other, by the German delegates' noncoöperative attitude at Geneva. Yesterday's virtual ultimatum to the Disarmament Conference became the last straw for Washington.

Threat of Treaty Violation

In highest quarters today it was pointed out that the separate German-American treaty had been invoked for minor reasons before, and there is no reason why its disarmament clauses cannot be brought into operation in the event of a threatened violation. And, as far as present preliminary information goes it seems to State Department officials that Germany is flatly threatening to violate the German-American as well as the Versailles Treaty.

Washington, like London and Paris, had pinned its final hopes for disarmament upon the slender compromise worked out between the big powers during the last 10 days. Mr. Davis took a leading rôle in this diplomatic bridge-building, and the American Government was strongly in support of the Anglo-Franco-Italian attempt to bring Germany into the latest fabric of a disarmament treaty.

If the attempt fails, it is plainly seen that either a "preventive war" in the immediate future, led by France and its allies, will be necessary, or Germany's slow rearmament will lead to ultimate conflict between two powerful adversaries. Either alternative is regarded as disastrous. Reduction of armament through an agreed settlement between France and Germany is the only way out.

Prompt Action Taken

Such an agreement seemed in sight until Germany kicked over the traces in its démarche yesterday. That the statement from the Wilhelmstrasse's diplomats was addressed only to Britain and Italy, and came to the United States at first second-hand and later as an afterthought, is taken as another illustration of Germany's traditional heavy-handed negotiations. This same sort of diplomatic blundering is all too familiar to European observers and Chancelleries. It has earned the rebuke from the State Department.

At any rate, Washington wasted not an hour in taking a firm position on Germany's demands. The official view, as yet inquotable, is substantially that "It is a very serious thing if one nation plans to rearm in face of strenuous disarmament efforts." No sympathy with Germany's latest position is left from the wells of encouragement which formerly were showered on Berlin from here.

Times have changed—in Berlin as in Washington—but the American Government is perhaps more keenly than ever aware of its interest in helping to assure peace in Europe. Since peace today depends on reduction of armament, the State Department acted swiftly and is ready to act again.

Single Cloud Fogs Brockton Horizon In Labor Problem

Shoe Men Face Suits for Means Taken in Settling Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Oct. 7 — With the settlement of the Brockton shoe strike yesterday, the only cloud remaining on the labor horizon here is possibility of suits of breach of contract by the Boot & Shoe Workers Union against the manufacturers.

The sudden and sweeping conciliatory act by the Brockton Manufacturers' Association, which abrogated stamp contracts of 30 years' standing with the union, will result in the resumption of work in every plant but two on Monday and in the demobilization of an army of 8000 strikers rapidly paralyzing Brockton's one major industry.

The George E. Keith and the W. S. Douglas Companies must await action of their directors before indorsing the agreement, which in recognizing the right of workers to collective bargaining, in substance recognizes the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, as superseding the Boot & Shoe Union.

The conciliatory performance of the manufacturers with civic bodies, in turning out the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to which the workers objected, has jumped the gun on the expected decision of the National Labor Board, which is adjudicating the Brockton issue.

It is not expected, however, that the act of the manufacturers will be out of step with the pending decision. The issue now appears to be whether the union has an enforceable claim against the manufacturers for abrogating the contract. Mr. John Murphy, president of the brotherhood, thinks not.

While there has been no official indication that the union would sue the manufacturers, a prominent official of the New England Shoe and Leather Association in Boston, said such a procedure was highly possible.

Mr. Murphy declared the action of the manufacturers spelled the end of the shoe workers' union in Brockton. The problem of what organization shall represent the shoe workers of the country is one that has plagued the industry for years. The struggle of rival labor groups for jurisdiction has so unsettled the shoe industry in certain localities that companies have moved to sections where labor relations are more happy. While probably 75 per cent of the industry is today unorganized, there are approximately five organizations seeking to represent the remaining 25 per cent.

It is generally believed that the concession made by the Brockton manufacturers was made to avert continued loss to the city and to save Brockton from an exodus of its factories.

The manufacturers have announced that all workers will be reinstated without discrimination, and that they will not be required to pay dues now nor in the future.

British Labor Wants Soviet Trade Treaty

HASTINGS, Eng., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Labor Party Conference wound up yesterday by adopting resolutions protesting Great Britain's Indian policy and urging the formulation of a trade treaty with the Soviet Union.

The Labor Party long has been friendly toward Russia. This stand was made plain by Mr. R. C. Wallhead, M. P., who said "sheer unadulterated hatred of the principles upon which the Union was founded" was responsible for the attitude toward that country.

Mr. Eftax Called To Prove Himself For Insull Case

Has Hired Chicago Counsel to Free Funds Held Up in Suit

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—Mr. Constantine S. Eftax of Athens is called upon to prove that he "exists" in a case scheduled to be heard in United States District Court here Oct. 10.

The suit brought against Mr. Samuel Insull, bankrupt public utility chief, now also in Greece, charges that there is no Constantine S. Eftax, but that an alleged bank account of more than $1,000,000 in money, bonds, securities and gold bullion deposited in his name in the Harris Trust and Savings Company here actually belongs to Mr. Insull and is to be drawn out by him to fight extradition proceedings and possible future indictments.

Mr. Eftax appears to be decidedly a real person. He was interviewed in Athens this week by a reporter of the Chicago Daily Tribune, who in a copyrighted story quoted him as saying that the bank account was his, that it amounted to less than $100,000, that Eftax had never met Insull, was not his agent, and in fact had lost about $7000 in Insull investments, and was in the same boat as the plaintiff, Mr. Gus Lowry of Sullivan, Ind.

Mr. Eftax, whose money is held up by court action, has engaged a Chicago counsel to defend him. Both Mr. Insull and the counsel of the Harris Trust and Savings Company are quoted as denying the charges that Insull and Eftax have any connection.

In the meantime, the history of Mr. Eftax is being dug up by local newspapers, which have reported that he changed his name legally from Eftaxopoulos to Eftax, that his wife was a practicing physician here and that she probably left the city shortly after her husband, who was supposed to have returned to Greece, his native country, in April, 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc—WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kansas-Notre Dame	Georgia - Tulane	Pancho and his	Melody Mart
5:15	football game	football game	orchestra	Meyer Davis's Le
5:30	Monitor Views News.	Three Scamps Trio	All American Boy.	Paradis Band
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Studio speaker	Football scores	Spanish Serenade.
6:00	Reports; sports.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.	Helen Morgan
6:15	Irish Minstrels	records; talks	Yankee Singers	Hall's Orchestra
6:30	Baseball résumé	News; soloist	Football Reporter.	Stevens Band
6:45	Program preview	Reese and White.	The Motor Parade	Tito Guizar, songs
7:00	John Herrick, songs.	Davis's Orchestra.	Political talk	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round	Mildred Bailey
7:30	The World in Review	Political talk	Jane Froman;	Dance program
7:45	Tessie the Typist.	Songs and guitar.	Charles Carlile.	Leo Reisman and
8:00	Edward MacHugh	Maria Koussevitz-	Connie Boswell	his orchestra
8:15	Denny orchestra	ky; Moses Smith	Elder Solomon	'Getting the News'
8:30	Guardsmen: quartet.	Musical program	Lightfoot Michaux	Hughie Connor
8:45	Singing clubs.	Air Magazine	Gertrude Niesen.	and his orchestra
9:00	Finalists in the	BaronMunchausen,	Carson Robison	Organ recital
9:15	"Queen of the Air"	soloists, orch.	and Buckaroos.	Meyer Davis's Le
9:30	contest for new	Leo Reisman's Or-	Symphonic Strings,	Paradis Band
9:45	radio talent	chestra; soloists.	from Montreal.	Reports; news
10:00	Tales of the Titans,	Saturday Night	Raymond Pugh	Robert Fechner
10:15	dramatic sketch.	Dancing Party;	and his orchestra	Belasco Orchestra.
10:30	News flashes.	B. A. Rolfe and	Connor's Orchestra	George Jessel
10:45	Reports; sports.	his orchestra.	Reports; News.	Deep River Orch.
11:00	WLS. Barn Dance	"One Man's Fam-	Meyer Davis's Le	Isham Jones
11:15	program from Chi-	ily," sketch	Paradis Band	News Service
11:30	cago, with soloists	E.B.Rideout; news	Leon Belasco and	
11:45	and folk dance music	Hollywood on Air.	his orchestra.	

Sunday Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Antobal's Cubans.	Trinity Church	Salt Lake City	Symphonic Album,
12:15	Baby Rose Marie.	Sam Curtis's Chat	choir and organ.	recording progr'm
12:30	Radio City Concert:	International Tid	Tito Guizar, songs	Strings; solos
12:45	symphony orchestra;	Bits; orchestra	Madison Ensemble	Music Room
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Italian Melodies
1:15	mixed chorus.	his orchestra.	with speakers,	program
1:30	High Lights of the	Sonata Recital,	soloists, and or-	Italian Serenaders
1:45	Bible; talk; music.	violin and piano	ganist	program
2:00	Autumn Idyll; soloist	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan and	Italian Melodies
2:15	and trio	the Commodores	tango orchestra.	program
2:30	Jan Garber's Orches-	Pickwick sketch.	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Silent
2:45	tra; soloist.	Pop concert	and "Accordiana"	Silent
3:00	National Opera Con-	Wayne King and	New York Philhar-	Silent
3:15	cert; soloists; mixed	his orchestra	monic Symphony	Silent
3:30	quartet; orchestra;	The Radio Pulpit,	Orchestra con-	Silent
3:45	Wilfred Pelletier.	Dr. Paul Scherer.	cert, Bruno Wal-	Silent
4:00	Radio Nimble Wits	Fiddlers Three	ter, conductor.	Silent
4:15	Morin Sisters	Vee and Johnnie	from Carnegie	Silent
4:30	Dean Archer talk	Sentinels: chorus;	Hall in New York	Silent
4:45	Organ recital	soloist; orchestra	City	Silent
5:00	Friendly Hour, with	Dream Drama	Carl Moore's Or-	Robison Orchestra
5:15	male ensemble	Knox and Mimi.	chestra; soloist.	Vera Van, songs
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Dale Carnegie's	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.	Facts period.	Reports; news.	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Reports; talk	Religious period	Jacobsen's Orches-	Dance music
6:15	Plaza Ensemble	from New York.	tra; soloists.	Time and news
6:30	Tom Manning	Salute program.	Political talk.	"Smiling Ed";
6:45	NRA Speakers.	Popular program.	Political talk.	Rapp Orchestra
7:00	Lopez Orchestra and	Con McCole; vocal	H. V. Kaltenborn	Evening Service
7:15	Alice Joy, songs	duo; orchestra.	Gaucho Ensemble.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Roses and Drums,	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes.	dramatic sketch.	Church; sermon,
8:00	Light Opera Nights,	Ruby Newman and	Concert band, un-	Rev. J. Whitcomb
8:15	with soloists, mixed	orchestra with	der the direction	Brougher
8:30	chorus and Sanford's	Del Castillo and	of Walter Smith;	Freddie Rich En-
8:45	orchestra	vocal sextet	cornet solos.	tertains; popular.
9:00	Fred Stone's family	Rakov Orchestra	Rapes Orchestra;	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	and music	and soloists	Julius Tannen;	tion; recital
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	Jane Froman;	Organ recital
9:45	Noveliers Quartet	of Familiar Music	chorus; soloists.	Reports; news
10:00	Hum and Strum	Jack Benny with	Rines's Orchestra	Angelo Patri, child
10:15	Joe and Bateese	Black's Band	and comedian	dramas
10:30	Organ recital	Col. Louis M. Howe	Quiet Harmonies	Sign off
10:45	News flashes.	Seth Parker.	Reports; news.	

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band Concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Spotlighting Municipal Affairs; "Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley
3:00 WEEI, "The Night Court," with Judge Overton Harris and Elmendorf Carr.
4:15 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, National Sojourners talk, "Taxation," Col. Percy A. Guthrie.
8:05 WBZ, String Symphony, direction of Frank Black.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:15 WAAB, Paul Shirley, viola d'amore soloist; Marguerite Porter, soprano.
8:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, NRA reporter; Victor Young and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 WNAC, The Big Show, with Lulu McConnell; soloist; Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:45 WAAB, Howard Barlow conducting the New World Symphony Orchestra.

Germany Agrees To Study Program For Minorities

Nations Seek Convention Insuring Justice for Racial Sections

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 7—Germany has agreed to be represented on the special Assembly subcommittee to be appointed to examine plans for insuring justice and fair treatment for European racial minorities.

In yesterday's private session the committee had before it the draft resolutions of France, the United Kingdom, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark.

A resolution submitted by the Haiti delegate advocated a world convention, drawn up under League auspices, insuring the protection of the life and liberty of inhabitants of all states and respect for equal civil and political rights without distinction of race, language or religion.

A Polish resolution aims at the conclusion of a general convention involving identical obligations for all members of the League and would insure international protection of all racial, linguistic and religious minorities.

Theaters

Stage and Music Notes

Plays continuing next week include "Let 'Em Eat Cake," at the Shubert; "Biography," at the Plymouth, and "As Husbands Go," at the Wilbur.

The Players Club revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Otis Skinner, opens Monday at the Colonial.

The filmed "Dinner at Eight" will be shown at the Majestic beginning Monday evening.

"Windy," a new play about radio by T. P. Tarrant, will open Tuesday night at the Hollis.

Miss Eva Le Gallienne and her company will tenant the Colonial the week of Oct. 16, playing "Romeo and Juliet" the first three days and "Alice in Wonderland" the rest of the week.

"The Late Christopher Bean" will be the second item in the American Theater Society's season at the Plymouth, opening Oct. 16.

The Chicago Opera Company opens its third week at the Boston Opera House Monday with "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Motion Pictures

Thoroughly Rowdy

Thoroughly rowdy is the new screen farce comedy at Loew's State Theater this week—"The Bowery"—and like some people one meets, as genuine of their kind, it is refreshing for its unabashed vulgarity.

The New York of Tony Pastor's day being lately the fashion on stage and screen, the story of "The Bowery" circles round that famous street at the time of its heyday, and delves into its legends, or history, whichever it may be. It seems there actually was a Chuck Connors, tough as they make 'em, see? who bossed this dizzy domain, and as everybody who has seen Joe Cook's new show knows, there was also a Steve Brodie, who jumped off Brooklyn Bridge. Meet these two gentlemen, fists up, striped suits an' everything, lustily conveyed by Messrs. Wallace Beery and George Raft. Next, meet Miss Pert Kelton, the girl who recently stole a picture from Miss Constance Bennett, for though she is not awfully important to the story, her toughness is simply monumental. Miss Fay Wray, who figures more actively in the plot, shines with wan and flickering light, in comparison. To soft music and sentimental moments, enters Master Jackie Cooper, seeming like Little Lord Fauntleroy trying to be the Big Bad Wolf, and mighty stagy at it.

Of course there are flaws, such as the needless underscoring. "Be refined," says Chuck to Swipes (né Cooper), which is tolerably amusing, in view of Mr. Beery's masterly roughness of manner, without the added obvious gesture, or—"Ain't you got no table manners?" lifting knife to mouth. And what do you suppose the theme song is?

But on the whole, it is like peering into a gorgeous kaleidoscope with riotously colored patterns changing every minute. Mr. Raoul Walsh has directed this animated phantasmagoria for the new organization, Twentieth Century Pictures, Inc.

Mild and Harmless

"Sweet fourteen" will just love "Paddy the Next Best Thing," which arrived at the Metropolitan Theatre yesterday.

In a synthetic Ireland, all rigged up with the alleged appurtenances of the country, Miss Janet Gaynor plays tag with the other members of the cast, and after being ever so willful and tempestuous, she sulks in a corner for a while and at last enters the fairy castle on the arm of the right prince. He, by the way, is Mr. Warner Baxter, and he seems much too adult and sophisticated for such a coy and mischievous maiden. Better to have paired him, as they started out to do in the first place, with Miss Margaret Lindsay, as elder sister Eileen, who might have developed more spunk and less spinelessness if she hadn't had to languish around looking doting over an uninspiring young man called Jack Breen.

But we are wandering way off from the main issue, which is Mr. Walter Connolly. And what a jolly, genuine, lovable Irishman-lord-of-the-manor he makes! It is a cruel kink in the plot that does away with him so unnecessarily. His brogue is genuine, too. In fact, there are quite a few genuine brogues scattered over the pseudo-Irish landscape, especially when Major Adair (Mr. Connolly) meets his creditors. These are contributed, with suitable character acting, by Mr. Joseph M. Kerrigan, Mr. Fiske O'Hara and Mr. Roger Imhof. As for Mr. Baxter, Miss Lindsay and Miss Gaynor, well, they'd all been away from Ireland on some pretext or other, but though little Janet begins with broguing it, she forgets all about dialect in the press of plot.

M. L.

Otis Skinner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—White Studio, New York

Principal Actor in the Revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Which Opens at the Colonial Monday.

Roosevelt Tribute to Gompers

(Continued from Page 1)

in terms of dollars and cents instead of in terms of human lives; there are some who themselves would prefer government by a privileged class instead of by majority rule.

But it is clear that the sum of the recalcitrants on both sides cuts a very small figure in the total of employers and employees alike, who are going along whole-heartedly as in the old days.

Even as in the old days when I was in the Navy Department, Mr. Gompers and the federation were at all times on a footing of friendship and coöperation with me—even so today President Green and his associates are working with my Administration toward the attainment of our national purposes.

The overwhelming majority of the workers understand, as do the overwhelming majority of the employers of the country, that this is no time to seek special privilege, undue advantage, or personal gain, because of the fact of a crisis. Like the duly constituted officials of your Government, we must put and we are putting unselfish patriotism first. That would have been the order of Samuel Gompers if he were with us today.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and possibly Sunday morning, followed by cloudy or partly cloudy Sunday afternoon; not much change in temperature; strong north, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; strong northeast winds, probably reaching gale force.

New Hampshire: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; strong northeast and north winds, probably reaching gale force at times; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; strong north winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight; Sunday cloudy; not much change in temperature; strong north shifting to northwest winds, probably reaching gale force on the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight; Sunday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds and gales over extreme north, strong north winds and gales over central, and strong north winds over extreme south portion; weather overcast with rain over south portion tonight and over north portion tonight and probably Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	54	68	Minneapolis.	42	63
Bismarck	38	66	Montreal	48	58
Boston	50	66	Nantucket	52	58
Buffalo	48	64	New Orleans.	66	82
Calgary	50	78	New York	52	70
Charleston.	62	74	Norfolk, Va.	60	68
Chicago	54	66	North Platte.	38	72
Cincinnati	48	68	Philadelphia.	54	74
Denver	44	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	82
Dodge City.	46	72	Pittsburgh.	46	68
Eastport, Me.	48	54	Portland, Me.	52	58
Hatteras	66	68	Raleigh	58	72
Helena, Mont.	44	72	St. Louis	50	76
Huron, S. D.	32	68	Salt Lake City	54	80
Jacksonville.	66	76	San Francisco	56	74
Kansas City.	50	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	62
Key West	80	84	Seattle	52	74
Los Angeles	62	78	Tampa	72	86
Memphis	54	74	Washington.	56	70
Miami, Fla.	74	86	Williston, N.D.	30	66

A—9 a. m. Oct. 7.
B—Maximum Oct. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:20 p. m. Sunday 1:53 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Scottish Steel Trade Outlook Is Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—For the first time in four years, the steel ship plate mill at Cambuslang, Scotland, will now be at work night and day. The three-shift system has been resumed. It is expected that the present rate of work will continue until the end of the year, providing the workers with steady employment instead of, as in the past, two weeks work and every third week idle.

This activity is reflected, of course, in the coal industry. Many Lanarkshire pits are now working full time in order to supply the coal and dross required for the steel industry.

Events Tonight

Music

Boston Opera House—"Barber of Seville," 2:15 p. m.; "Othello," 8:15 p. m.
Symphony Hall—"Boston Symphony Orchestra," 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Paddy the Next Best Thing," 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.
Wilbur—"As Husbands Go," 2:15, 8:15 p. m.
Shubert—"Let 'Em Eat Cake," 2:15, 8:15 p. m.

Events Sunday

Children's Museum of Boston: lecture "The Land of St. Patrick." Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: concert, 2.

Ford Hall Forum: open meeting. Speaker, the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, 7.

Boston Public Library: lecture, "The Chicago Fairs of 1893 and 1933," 3:30. Song recital, Norma Jean Erdmann, 8.

Field and Forest Club; Rambler meeting, Cedar Hill, Beaver Street, Waltham, 4.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 185 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Asbury Temple, Waltham, 8 p. m.

Events Monday

Children's Museum, Boston: meeting Junior Indian Lore Club, 4. Meeting Indian Pow Wow Club, 3.

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Sketched at left: The brushed-high effect finished with ringlet ends. Sketched at right: The brushed-high effect with flat ends.
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BOSTON

Town Planners Bar Further Blight Of Poor Housing

Delegates at Worcester Forecast Great Gains Under the NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 7—Town planners meeting in their twentieth annual convention here today, see the roof about to be blown off improper housing conditions throughout the United States, primarily through the housing division of the National Recovery Administration.

"Always give the public something better than it wants now, as your protection against the time when the shift in public opinion sets in," is the advice voiced by Mr. Justin R. Hartzog, town planner of Cambridge, Mass. "There must be no more blight by reason of no town planning or poor town planning, nor by misconceived types of structures used for housing.

"Bad conditions though temporarily gilded over with paint and polish only break out again with greater severity and tragedy at a later date. We must be alert to the fact that families are doubled and tripled in their occupancy of dwellings, and that thousands of houses are obsolete from the standpoint of occupancy under modern standards of living and from the standpoint of earning and income. Owners of such property may well be concerned over their situation. Such trash is a drug on the real estate market."

The problem which the NRA is working to solve now, namely the insuring of jobs with good wages to heads of families, means that now is the time for town planners to work hard, according to the concensus at this meeting. Delegates left the morning session determined that there will be no more blight by reason of misconceived types of structures used for housing. Building in such fashion that the property wastes away before real value to human living and return on investments can accrue, must stop.

Officers elected to serve for the ensuing year were Mr. George H. Nye, New Bedford, chairman; Mr. Harold L. Robinson, Worcester, vice-chairman; Mr. Gorham Dana, Brookline, treasurer, and Mr. Ernest B. Allen, Needham, secretary.

Hernard Behn

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, Oct. 7 (AP)—Hernand Behn, president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, passed on here today.

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Instruments of Liquor Control Found in Dry Laws of States

(Continued from Page 1)

hibition only when there is tangible evidence that public opinion is running definitely and irresistibly in its favor. No other method of handling the liquor problem depends so completely upon undeviating public support."

Text of First Installment

The first installment of the report in full follows:

Adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment does not wipe the slate clean for completely new systems of liquor control. It leaves untouched the laws and constitutional provisions now existing in the various states. Moreover, a number of federal statutes relating to liquor which were passed before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment have never been repealed.

After a period of more or less suspended animation, these laws now revive and may become potent instruments of control.

The Twenty-first Amendment, aside from procedural matter, contains two clauses: The first repeals the Eighteenth Amendment; the second forbids the transportation of intoxicants into any state for delivery or use in violation of the laws of that state.

Consequently, prohibition, in so far as it is established in state laws or state constitutions, will not be eradicated by adoption of the new Amendment. Instead, the power of a dry state to exclude liquor shipments, previously protected only by Act of Congress, will be given the added sanction of an express constitutional guarantee. No change hereafter in the temper of Congress can deprive dry states of the right to stop liquor shipments at their borders, a right which received its first statutory recognition only 20 years ago.

In spite of the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment, prohibition will continue to operate in over half the states, 30 in number. In almost one-third, 14 in number, resort must be had to the difficult process of modifying the state constitution before the sale of alcoholic beverages can be legalized.

Qualifications on Status

[Editor's Note: Although at present 30 states have laws which could be broadly construed as "dry," not all actually "prohibit" liquor, and considerable qualification is necessary to describe accurately the status of affairs in many of the others. For example, Florida is said to have state constitutional prohibition, yet in event of repeal of national prohibition four of Florida's 67 counties will be "wet" and, according to the Associated Press, all persons in all counties could obtain liquor legally. Massachusetts is said to have state-wide statutory prohibition, but the laws now only prohibit the sale of liquor; Minnesota has statutory prohibition, but there is a question whether repeal of national prohibition would reinstate old local option laws. North Dakota is dry only through operation of a state enforcement act, which would continue in force after repeal of national prohibition. The status of state prohibition in Pennsylvania, the Associated Press advises, depends on a legal decision interpreting the state enforcement act. South Carolina is "dry," but anyone over 21 years of age would be able to import legally a quart of liquor a month. Tennessee is dry only through operation of a law which prohibits sale of liquor within four miles of a school, there being no territory in the state more than four miles from a school. Many of these states are expected to abandon their prohibitory laws even before national prohibition is repealed, and many, no doubt, will act soon thereafter. Oregon, according to surveys conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, the Associated Press, and the Washington (D. C.) Sunday Star, repealed its state dry law in 1932.]

More Referenda Scheduled

It is true that there has been a marked trend away from state prohibition. Since Jan. 1, 1932, five states have repealed the dry clauses in their state constitutions, and five others have rescinded their prohibition statutes. In eight more, constitutional referenda are scheduled during 1933 and 1934. But it is safe to say that procedural obstacles standing in the way of a change will be enough to keep some states legally dry for many months after the passage of the Twenty-first Amendment.

Nation-wide prohibition has been pronounced a failure. The task was too complex and required too rapid a shift of custom and habit to succeed in a land as extensive, as populous, and as heterogeneous as ours. It does not follow, however, that prohibition in smaller units is necessarily headed for the same complete failure.

State-Wide Prohibition

The history of prohibition legislation in the several states prior to 1919 indicates that under the right circumstances it may achieve some degree of success in making intoxicants hard to obtain, thereby removing temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excesses. Three of our states found it a sufficiently good principle to govern their policies for many decades.

It should be realized, although it seldom is, that prohibition is not a simple or single concept. Under the laws of the different states it has appeared in a multiplicity of forms, varying from practically complete non-sale to minimized restriction of sale. Seldom, if ever, has all use of alcoholic beverages been prohibited. Even the legislative acts generally restricting manufacture, sale or transportation have ordinarily contained exceptions.

Thus, legislators have already attempted to prohibit manufacture of wines, beer and ciders in the home. Indeed, commercial manufacture and sale of the lighter beverages has sometimes been permitted. Under all but the dryest laws, sale has been licensed for medicinal purposes. Many dry states haxe allowed importation by the package from outside, and there are plenty of other instances of modifications of the prohibition principle which were employed prior to the Eighteenth Amendment in an effort to meet particular demands.

Prohibition and the Public

The possible future success of state-wide prohibition will depend entirely upon whether there is within the state an overwhelming majority in favor of this type of control. On no other basis can it hope to be even moderately successful. Any law which relates to liquor has a broad incidence; it touches many people directly. Consequently its popular backing must be strong.

If an uncompromising, bone-dry prohibition is attempted, failure to marshal a preponderant sentiment behind it will, we believe, admit all the abuses which have recently been experienced under the national régime. Each state is familiar with the peculiar manifestations of these abuses within its borders.

Undoubtedly, federal repeal has altered some of the conditions, and it is possible that in a few states factors favorable to the retention of prohibition are discernible.

As a general rule, however, it would seem to be advisable for a state to adhere to prohibition only when there is tangible evidence that public opinion is running definitely and irresistibly in its favor. No other method of handling the liquor problem depends so completely upon undeviating public support.

Concessions to Minority

Even in a state where a large majority of the voters have expressed themselves in favor of a thoroughgoing non-sale policy, it may be eminently desirable to make concessions to an irreconcilable minority as a means of eliminating an organized bootlegging traffic. The legalized importation by package for personal use has been one of the methods by which some so-called prohibition states in the past have secured respect for the law.

Whether this modification or some other is advisable, a state that retains prohibition—if it is wise—will adapt its statute to what it can reasonably enforce. Nothing is to be gained by passing a law which serves merely to satisfy the consciences of those responsible for it.

Before 1919 it was often contended that the wet states failed in their responsibility to adjoining dry states, and there was much to support the charge. The outlook at present is for a reduction of the field occupied by state-wide prohibition. If in the end a few dry strongholds remain, they should not forget that they also have a responsibility to the states in which intoxicants are legally obtainable.

"Paradise for Bootleggers"

Unless past experience is reversed, such surviving dry areas will become a paradise for bootleggers. Operating from there as a base, the illicit traffic should not be allowed to run cheap, inferior liquor into the neighboring wet states for sale in competition with the legal, but perhaps higher priced, article.

Anyone who regards this as an illusory danger will do well to examine the efforts of the Canadian provincial governments to prevent invasion by American bootleggers selling tax-free liquor.

In view of the widespread evils which followed the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, we frankly are not impressed with the possibilities of prohibition as a method of control, even in individual states. We believe in stringent regulation of beverages of high alcoholic content. We do not believe that such regulation is possible under a strict form of prohibition. Moreover, the by-products of prohibition in terms of law defiance represent too great a price to pay for whatever gains may be secured.

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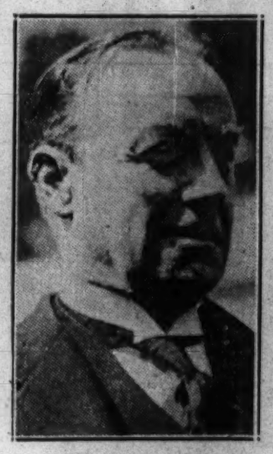
Defends British Policy On Equal Disarmament



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Stanley Baldwin

Reich Arms Stand Decried by Baldwin

(Continued from Page 1)

the Town Hall listened in tense silence to his quiet words, cheering bursting out when he closed.

His main points regarding disarmament were that unless international agreement can be reached it will become impossible to maintain confidence and panic may ensue and endanger peace. "We should be back psychologically," he said, "in the days of 1914, and I have never disguised my own view that another war in Europe would be the end of civilization."

Fear Might Become Panic

Mr. Baldwin began his remarks by deprecating the opinion expressed by some of the speakers at the Conservative conference here that success or failure at Geneva would not make much difference to the world. "It would," he said, "make this difference: The fear of war which exists today might in the event of failure of agreement become panic in some countries."

He went on to say if limitation of armaments did not result from Geneva, each country would ask itself the question: "Are we safe with our present armaments," and the reply in many countries would be "No, we are not safe."

Baldwin continued: "I see that problem drawing nearer and nearer till it grips us by the throat—that problem of rearmament and all that it involves. If rearmament begins in Europe you may say good-by to any restoration of wage cuts and to any reduction of taxation for a generation."

Real Limitation Demanded

The Conservative leader emphasized that when he spoke of a disarmament convention he did not mean disarmament on Britain's part and not on that of others. "I mean," he said, "limitation of armaments as real limitation, and if we find ourselves on some lower rating than some other countries, that country has to come down and we to go up until we meet. No other form of convention will be negotiated by His Majesty's Government.

"No other form of convention is contemplated, . . . if that convention be signed the nation that breaks it will not have a friend in the civilized world, and I would add that this same is true of any nation which deliberately prevents such agreement being reached by putting forward demands which might be acceptable after a time, but which would not be acceptable today to the other cosignatories.

Defends Sanctity of Agreements

"But—and really I apologize for even alluding to this—there is fear in the world that our country has less regard than she had for the sanctity of agreements entered into since the World War which may contribute to the peace of Europe. I take the treaty of Locarno as the most difficult. What Great Britain has signed she will adhere to. She adhered to her signature regarding Belgium. Her signature to these agreements are sacred."

Mr. Baldwin was equally emphatic regarding the question of preventing a dictatorship from arising in Britain. Threat to the existing constitution, he said, lay in the action of Socialist leaders in sketching in their recent conference at Hastings plans for taking away executive power from the public commons for that was the way every tyranny started. "It is proletarian Hitlerism and nothing else, and it can be nothing else."

His counterplan is to rouse the people of Britain to realize what they are threatened with. In fighting for defense of the constitution, he said, Conservatives would be fighting for a fundamental deep down in the hearts of millions of Englishmen who "do not belong to our party but who will join hands and fight this thing and will put it out and put it out flat."

Senator Porter Hinman Dale

ISLAND POND, Vt., Oct. 7 (AP)—Senator Porter Hinman Dale (R.) of Vermont, who passed on last night at his summer home at Newark near here, was the Green Mountain State's senior Senator. On Nov. 6, 1923, he was elected to finish an unexpired term and he was twice reëlected.

Senator Dale was born in Island Pond on March 1, 1867. In 1896 he was admitted to law practice in Vermont courts and four years later was admitted to practice in federal courts. A decade later he was appointed a judge in the Brighton Municipal Court. He was twice chairman of the Republican State Convention. He was elected State Senator in 1910. Later he served in the House of Representatives for five terms.

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Federal Judge Takes Bank Suit Under Advisement

Federal National Claims Salem Trust Owed It $113,000

Federal Judge James A. Lowell in United States District Court at Boston yesterday took under advisement Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy's civil suit brought against the closed Federal National Bank and its receiver in an effort to recover a $90,000 note and collateral of the Salem Trust Company.

Both lawyers in the case were requested by Judge Lowell to present briefs.

Mr. John A. Coughlin, defense attorney, in presenting his final arguments, declared that the "bald facts of the case" were that from Nov. 24, 1931, the Federal National Bank paid and charged to the account of the Salem Trust Company the country clearance letters. This proceeding, at least in part, he said, caused a substantial overdraft. The $90,000 note was not a sudden, last minute jump to grab the assets of the Salem bank, he argued. There was no question that at the time being discussed, the Salem Trust was indebted to the Federal National Bank of Boston in the sum of $113,000.

When Attorney Coughlin declared that there was no evidence produced to show that the makers of these collateral notes were not all financially responsible people, Judge Lowell interposed and said. "Fowler said (Mr. W. Jesse Fowler, an assistant vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, who testified as an expert on banking) that he wouldn't loan anything to a bank he knew to be insolvent, and that on this kind of a loan it would depend entirely on the collateral.

Collateral Unsatisfactory

"Now," the judge went on, "if this is your case, it's up to you to show that this collateral was worth its face value—and that has not been done. There is no evidence here to show that the collateral with the note was satisfactory." In closing, Judge Lowell remarked that under the circumstances, the collateral was apparently the "cleanings and sweepings of the cellar" of the Salem Trust Company.

Meanwhile, more civil suits in connection with the closed Federal National Bank chain are expected to come up in federal court next week. They will involve several other bank officials, indictments for whom were returned this week by the Federal Grand Jury.

Those who are expected to appear and who have been indicted by the Grand Jury are: Mr. Lawrence E. Mulloney, of the real estate department of the closed Federal National Bank and brother of Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the bank; Mr. Arthur J. Brady, vice-president of the Federal National Bank; Mr. Arthur J. Dion, cashier of the Middlesex National Bank, Lowell; Mr. Lloyd B. Fenderson, treasurer of the Inman Trust Company, Cambridge; and Mr. Cornelius J. Corcoran, former president of the closed Lawrence Trust Company.

Jury Finding Reversed

A startling development in the disposition of another case was the reversing of a decision in the suit that the Bank Commissioner brought against Mrs. Elizabeth Deery of Salem, wife of Mr. John Deery, president of the closed Salem Trust Company and now serving a jail sentence for violations of the banking laws.

Judge Thomas J. Hammond in Salem Superior Civil Court yesterday reversed the finding of the jury that Mrs. Deery need not pay the money Mr. Guy sought to collect on a $17,320 promissory note. Judge Hammond said that the finding was not in accordance with the law.

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State Garden Plan Fills Vegetable Bins Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A good many folks in New Hampshire this winter are not going hungry for want of home-grown vegetables . . . not by a "cellar full."

All summer long some 5781 subsistence gardens throughout New Hampshire have been growing under the watchful and ardent care of their owners. These growers now have reaped what they sowed and rather than selling their products for substantial offers have tucked them away in their cellars.

And then when the snow flies and the cold north wind blows the folks who have stuffed their cellars with garden vegetables will sit down and enjoy the "fruits" of their summer efforts.

This subsistence garden project was launched last spring by the New Hampshire University Extension Service at the request of Gov. John G. Winant. As an inducement, free seed and fertilizer were furnished from the university. Later the extension service gave special supervision as to canning and storage. It has proved highly successful in New Hampshire.

New England Homes Share in Benefits Of Federal Loans

Debt-bent backs of New England home owners are straightening rapidly as the result of relief afforded by the Federal Government.

This was revealed today by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston when it announced that New England member banks between May 16 and Oct. 5 have obtained $4,000,000 in 10-year loans. Practically every dollar advanced in the past few months has been reloaned on small home mortgages.

Through these loans the Home Loan member banks have been able to take over mortgages, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, held by closed or restricted national or state banks in Massachusetts. Thus cash has been put in the hands of liquidating agents and conservators. Necessity for pressing mortgagors or placing property on the market has been removed.

Suburban Boston has received many loans. Pronounced buying activity is reported in this area. Boston proper has sent in only a few applications for mortgage money.

The Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston moved last month to its new permanent quarters at 111 Devonshire Street. Previously it was located in Cambridge.

French Inflation Opposed By Radical Socialists

VICHY, France, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Radical Socialist Party, in convention here, was on record today as opposing inflation and favoring sound money.

The resolution was taken as confirmation of the belief the Government intends to keep the franc on gold. Premier Daladier is attending the congress.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Been Then Badges

No matter how thoroughly Representative Sawyer's threatened liquor expose fizzled out, a few snags and Sawyers reared up in the beer channel. Said former Senator William Hayes, chairman of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverage Commission: "We have just received authorization for a corps of inspectors."

Financial strength for enforcement has been significantly delayed. It becomes increasingly obvious that essential parts are being neglected in Massachusetts 3.2 beer enforcement machinery. Quite a contrast in the speed with which the beer bottles were dusted off and the leisurely shining of the policing badges.

"Promising" Poem

Possible revision of the poem of Edna St. Vincent Millay by the wets:

I promised you Wednesday,
So much is true.
I do not remember Thursday,
So what is that to you.

Vane in Political Wind

Dopesters believe the political vane above the Good Government Association's headquarters is shifting toward Frederick Mansfield. Aware that a Democrat has a 3 to 1 chance of becoming Mayor of Boston if strictly party lines are ahered to, conjectures expect the association to indorse this year the man who comes the nearest to its accepted standards and at the same time a man who has a real chance of winning.

If Mansfield is indorsed by the association, this group will have reversed its habit of never indorsing a second time a man who lost the first.

Utopia: Low Tax, Much Spending

Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston, continues to thump away at what he calls the Innes-Nichols machine.

Last night over the radio he looked under their hood of public service and said:

"What big teeth you have grandma."

To their promise of lower taxes the Senator said:

"When Innes and his machine took over the city, the municipal debt was $91,000,000; when they left, it was $102,000,000.'

"Average tax rate under Innes régime was $29.65—over $4 higher than the average under the preceding Curley administration."

"The real surplus which Nichols left was the $11,000,000 which he added to the city debt."

"Four more years of Curley brought the municipal debt to $126,000,000."

Somehow, he said, Mayor Curley managed to come before and after.

This Nichols sandwich, spread on two layers of Curley officialdom, has become, according to him, a tough morsel for the taxpayer.

Character as Collateral

American cities are discovering that Secretary Ickes, like the former J. P. Morgan, regards character to be as good collateral as more tangible assets.

Those cities which have leaders against which the charges of graft and extravagance have never been levelled, will be the first served with federal funds, it is believed. A new "pack" in the City Hall may mean a bigger part in the new deal for many cities.

Milk Price Rise Called Urgent New England Need

CONCORD, N. H.—That a federal milk administrator for New England should be appointed immediately in order to insure a reasonable increase in the net return to the producer was stressed here recently by Mr. John A. Hammond, master of the New Hampshire State Grange.

In communication with federal authorities at Washington Mr. Hammond asked that this request be granted at once. "It is the only way," he said, "that the dairymen of New Hampshire can be saved from ruin. Due to sharp increase in prices of grain and feed and the small revenue the farmer receives for his milk he is experiencing untold financial losses."

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Progress in Education

Trade Apprentices

Training of Young Industrialists Put Up to Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

WHAT is being done and what more can be done to replace the old apprenticeship system, which has to a great extent been wiped out by the coming of the machine age, was discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. W. T. Blackband, principal of the Jewelers' and Silversmiths' School at Birmingham.

This is one of the oldest trade schools in the country, and the model on which many later schools have been built. It differs from the others in that it combines technical and art instruction in the same school under the same principal. The jewelry trade is one in which the decorative side is essential and cannot be separated from the technical side—hence this unusual arrangement.

The school was started 40 years ago because the apprenticeship system of that day was rapidly changing and the school was expected to supply some of the deficiencies.

"Apprenticeship in the old days was the education of the craftsman," said Mr. Blackband, who was himself an apprentice in one of the last of the old hand-workshops. "A real good workshop is the craftsman's university. In the old days new ideas were brought forward and inventions made by men who were without much general education—who in some ways were ill-informed, perhaps even illiterate—but whose imagination had been developed and who had a real sense of responsibility.

"The apprenticeship system, except in the case of highly specialized work, could not survive the coming of the machine age. The fact that compulsory education came at the same time as the mechanization of industry was fortuitous but fortunate. But far from elementary education being something added to the old training, the boy of today has his compulsory education minus the old workshop training which lasted through the difficult years of adolescence and gave the apprentice the opportunity of developing his personality and individual aspirations.

"If an employer employs young people at all he should be obliged to see that their future is not jeopardized—that their value as employees is not reduced by what he does with them in their early years."

On Their Own Time

When the Birmingham Jewelers' and Silversmiths' School was opened 40 years ago apprentices were expected by their masters to attend the school as part of their apprenticeship, but not during working hours. They were expected to attend in their own time, in the evenings. Now the school has about 300 students and from 25 to 30 of these are apprentices. In the jewelry trade apprenticeship only remains in the case of such highly skilled processes as diamond mounting and die sinking, because it is impossible to get the training needed for these sections of the trade by any other method. These apprentices usually attend the school for six hours of their employer's time—two afternoons a week—and six hours of their own time in the evening. Through a gift from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London a number of scholarships for apprentices are to be awarded in future, so that six selected students from 16 to 19 years of age may spend more time in the school.

Part-time workshop employment and part-time study at the school is a central principle of this scheme, and during the school holidays arrangements are made for the scholarship apprentices to follow a course of private study, part of which is done in the Birmingham Art Gallery and part in the London Galleries. All these students are given the opportunity of carrying out their own ideas, and their work is submitted to the Goldsmiths' Company.

The 300 students who attend the evening classes at this school include a considerable number who at 17 or 18 have realized that they can make little progress without some training and so, of their own accord, have entered the school to get some training. The age of most of the evening students is under 25, though some are much older.

Postpones Decision Date

There is another section of the school for boys under 16 who are not in the workshop at all, but who concentrate on secondary education with an artistic bias. One advantage of this system is that it postpones the moment when a boy has to decide what trade he will enter. "The boy who enters the jewelry trade from this section of the school has had some manual training for three years and the artistic training which he has received gives him the opportunity of becoming an æsthetic factor in the trade," Mr. Blackband explained.

Then there is a third section of the jewelers' school in which boys from the local elementary schools are given training in metal work during the time in which woodwork training is given to most elementary school boys. Not more than 50 of these are admitted each year. They are boys who live in the jewelry quarter of the city and nearly all of them are sons of men employed in the jewelry trade. They are chosen from their schools because of their aptitude for drawing.

"This is vocational training at the earliest possible age, and it is working out very well," said Mr. Blackband. "This plan was started 20 years ago, so there has been time to test its success, and we have found that in many cases these boys who have begun to attend classes here at about 12 years of age, while they were still at the elementary school, now hold responsible positions in the trade.

"A scheme of training is good if it produces a fair percentage of successes, but a scheme that prevents people becoming wasters is a transcendent success. The great feature of the training given in a trade school of this kind is that it develops the resources of the boy and the result is like coin in money—you can turn it to anything you like afterward."

Mr. Blackband urges the importance of training during the daytime for all workers of apprenticeship age, whether they are actually apprentices or not. He feels that we are leaving to the public-spirited employer what should be the duty of all employers—the vocational training of the young industrialist—and in this respect we are lagging far behind many other European countries.

"Employers must be helped to realize their responsibility to their young employees," he says. "Far too many think that when they have paid the weekly wage they have satisfied all obligations. A man who has a craft has something that will last him through life."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

OFF TO DELIVER THE MAIL IN A LONDON SCHOOL

London

Letter-writing, which played so essential a part in the education of our parents, has today been relegated to a back place in many schools, if not overlooked entirely, despite the fact that the art of expressing oneself lucidly on paper is of considerable value in social life, and of the highest importance to the business man and woman.

A successful and entertaining method of teaching young pupils not only how to write good letters, but to understand something of the practical work of the post office, has been worked out by the headmistress of the Woolmore London County Council School, Poplar. Each day Miss Parkin, the headmistress, sends six postcards to six children, who in return reply by writing her a little letter which they post themselves in a specially made "post box." Small boys, wearing postmen's caps and with post bags slung in the approved way over the left shoulder, take it in turn to collect and deliver the postcards to the members of their respective classes, and the letters to Miss Parkin.

We imagine it must be great fun for the pupils, but something in the nature of a labor of love for the mistress!

Frill in 1893, Not in 1933

Music of Recognized Value in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHEN Peter W. Dykema, professor of music education, Teachers College, Columbia University, visited Grand Rapids as one of the speakers for the biennial convention of the North Central Music Supervisors Association and was invited to speak before a student assembly in the high school from which he had been graduated some 40 years before, he told the boys and girls of the singing teacher of his day who came once a week unless something happened to prevent his coming, when a student was called out to carry on.

Instrumental music, Professor Dykema said, was practiced entirely outside of school hours by a group of boys who provided their own instruments, taught themselves, and organized a band. The school cooperated to the extent of giving them the use of the building on Friday evenings. When they thought they were good enough, Professor Dykema explained, they played at public gatherings in school and out.

At that time music might well have been regarded by the general public as a "frill." Today, he pointed out, it is an integral part of the curriculum. The boys and girls "40 years after" are not merely trained to sing or play. They perform, to be sure, but they are developing into appreciative listeners as well. To that end, they learn about musicians, develop technic, acquire something of a cultural background, even compose.

Aim Today Is True Education

"The aim of public school music courses today is education," Mr. Dykema explained later, "and the purpose of education is to interpret life and to enrich it. Training looks to external accomplishment; education to internal power. The piano, I believe, is not the best beginning instrument. It should usually be preceded by simpler rhythmic and melodic instruments. It is excellently adapted for solo work, but many important educational values appear only when it is used as an ensemble instrument. Piano teaching," he continued, "has long been a process of training instead of educating. The typical lesson has stressed the necessity of the pupil's doing just what he is directed to do by the teacher, frequently the imitating of the teacher, and practically always following minute directions.

"The right kind of music teaching is much more than training. Training stresses uniformity; education stresses adaptability. Training asks for obedience; education, for cooperation and self-guidance. Training is content if the particular task of playing has been satisfactorily performed; education wishes the performance to be one expression of a full experience which may find expression in other lines also and which from this very fact brings to the playing performance a fullness of meaning and life which is lacking in the trained performance.

"Teaching is not telling, it is not demonstrating, it is not correcting, it is not transferring what is in one mind to another, but it is the stimulating of another mind to reach out and learn. Learning must be done by the individual himself. Teaching is the guidance of learning. It is primarily stimulation."

Something Above Performance

Mr. Dykema believes that too much importance has been attached to performance, that skilled performance is not the whole, but a part. "The depressing of keys under directions from a person or a printed page," he said, "is merely an aid to the player who tries to express something within himself which has been stimulated by these outward influences. Playing has not accomplished its purpose if it has not brought to the player some of the pleasure which is a part of happy creation."

Mr. Dykema has no quarrel with the teacher who stresses the importance of technic, but he insists that technic must not be an end in itself. We never learn anything, he believes, unless we can at the time, in some way justify to ourselves the effort which is necessary to accomplish it. The teacher must motivate, render intelligent, render attractive, the pupil's study of technic or it will never be learned.

"The richer the life of the teacher," Mr. Dykema concludes, "the more possibilities there are for enriching the life of the student. He who would educate, must himself have been educated. He who would make others free, must have striven for freedom."

The Parent

Aids to Teaching Neatness

Agana, Guam, M. I.

Dear Parent Column:

So much practical help has been derived from the Parent Column that it is a privilege to add our bit with the hope of helping a writer who recently asked for ideas about teaching children neatness and orderliness.

In our experience it has been found effective to provide places for certain articles to help establish a sense "of the fitness of things." For instance, in the bathroom Daddy has fixed a small shelf at the same level as the wash basin within reach of our "six year young" son. His clothing is kept in the lower drawer, suits for school and "best" wear in one pile, play suits in another. A small table and chair are provided for writing, drawing, etc. Boxes are turned over on their sides, painted bright colors and placed in an orderly row. These make splendid "garages" or "train sheds" in which it is great fun to park one's tractors, trains, etc. A small book case can readily be made from a packing box, with roomy shelves and small doors, in which to keep games and books. If neatness and orderliness are made attractive and a perfect example set in the home, the task of teaching neatness will be greatly simplified.

The writer would appreciate helpful thoughts on promptness, diligence, and perseverance.

(Mrs.) J. H. S.

* * *

Handling Money

Fort Myers, Fla.

Dear Parent Friends:

I have just finished reading another Parent Column and I enjoy them so much. I realize that we must all share our experiences in order to have a continuation of this helpful activity.

Our family is a large one with children ranging in ages from five to twenty-two. I think one of the most helpful ideas we hit upon was in regard to money. All of our children have had an allowance for their small needs and all have lived within it. When going to a circus or pleasure park we always gave each child a sum of money and allowed them to spend it as they desired but there was no "second helping." It is always interesting to see them study to see whether they think they will get their money's worth before spending a nickel. We have found the children always have a better time and are satisfied with a small amount where my friends' children who are given a nickel or a dime for first this, then that, feel dissatisfied if they can't see all of the attractions.

We often go to see Diamond Ball games and our five-year-old often accompanies us. She knows she may have five cents to spend as she likes and she is always happy and satisfied with her decision.

Our daughter, seventeen, is going to college this fall. We are giving her a monthly allowance to provide all her needs. It is comparatively a very small sum and we have been amazed and pleased to see how it has developed her. She has always disliked to sew but she found she could make her underwear and simple dresses much cheaper than she could buy them ready made and in doing this she admitted she had learned to enjoy sewing. She has kept within her allowance at this, her most trying period as it seems to, take so many things to start into college. We feel confident that she will keep within it all during the year and be better prepared to spend her money when she earns her own or marries.

I deeply appreciate the help I have received from this column and feel it is filling a great need.

(Mrs.) L. H. B.

* * *

Learning to Fit Into One's Niche

Shrewsbury, Mass.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column is one of the parts of the Monitor I never fail to read and find helpful. In our little family of three boys, 10, 11, and 13, and a girl, 5, we are trying to learn to do our share lovingly and willingly. Each child makes his own bed. Then each boy is on for a meal. It is his duty to set the table, do any waiting on table and wash or wipe the dishes with the mother. Many confidences are exchanged over the dish pan.

The eldest brings me hope for the others. He is so willing and ready to help. No. 2 does his part but No. 3 is still a bit grudging about doing his job well, and requires great patience on the mother's part. I have told him that, like a piece in a jigsaw puzzle, we must fit into our niche to make the home a happy gathering place. (Mrs.) E. F. K.

Pronouns and Their Work

Our Living Language Series—34

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW in Lessons 27 and 33 the use of the noun. *Pro* means *for* or *forth*. *Proponents* of an idea are those who hold it forth; those who are *for* it, rather than *against* it. A *protagonist* fights for a thing; an *antagonist* fights against it.

A *pronoun*, then, is a word used *for a noun*.

If you were to say, "John told me that John was going to get Fred, his book, after school," the sentence would be confusing. Since *John* is a noun, we use, for that noun, the pronoun indicating males. "John told me that *he* was going to get Fred's book after school."

Read these sentences carefully:

John told me about his book.
John told me about his going.
You must consider your action carefully.
Your going must be carefully considered.
Your laughter is out of place.
Your refusing to see me is a great surprise.
You asked about her work.
You asked about her moving to Indiana.
What is the object of your visit?
What is the reason for your calling on me?
Our wealth cannot possibly affect you.
Our leaving cannot possibly affect you.
What was the effect of his speech?
What was the effect of his removing the paint?

In the above sentences, you will see that the words *going, refusing, moving, calling, leaving, removing*, are used in the same construction as the nouns, *book, action, laughter, work, visit, you, speech*.

You would not say, "I enjoyed you speech." No more can you say, "I regretted you going." *Speech* is a noun; *going* is used as a noun; in the construction in which you would normally say *your speech*, you must also say *your going*. The *speech* belongs to the person addressed; so does the *going*. The *going* is the name of something; so is *speech*. Watch this construction in your own speech; collect examples of this correct use of *ing-words* used as nouns, as you find them in your reading.

Fill in the blanks:

I do not object to —— going. (you, your.)
Are you really not averse to —— playing in the band? (his, him.)
I feel that —— wasting time is foolish. (his, him.)
It was —— refusing to go that made her sad. (you, your.)
Have you set the date of —— leaving? (you, your.)
—— refusing to go has upset our plans. (his, him.)
I was surprised at —— saying he would take us. (he, his, him.)
It was not —— thinking so that concerned us. (them, their.)
I believe it was —— denying the fact that caused it. (them, their.)
What is the delay in —— producing your play? (you, your.)

All the work on adjectives, nouns, and verbs, as well as possessives, has been given to lead up to the correction of this one very common fault in speech. If this is a fault that you have, then review those lessons dealing with nouns, adjectives, and possessives. You will find that the matter is very simple; if the correct forms sound odd to you, it is probably because you have misused them, and you are accustomed to the incorrect forms.

You can see that these *ing-words* are forms of verbs, even though they may be used to do the work of adjectives or nouns. They (these *ing-forms*) are called, not verbs, but *verbals*. Some texts call them *participles*, for they are *partly* like verbs, *partly* like nouns, and *partly* like adjectives. That is, they *participate* (take part) in the nature of all three.

NEXT WEEK—"Putting Syllables Together"

English Camouflaged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

BILL had always "hated English," but he was enthusiastic about the study of "Business and Social Communication," into which he was shunted by Mr. A.—, student adviser of the junior high school. "It teaches you to be a Lion, a Rotarian, and a Chamber of Commerce," he confided approvingly.

Lest Bill and his fellow students become prejudiced, "lessons" in oral composition, written composition, and reading (the three elements of instruction) were never assigned. At these Bill might have shied.

But he never balked at announcements (delivered at convocations, class meetings, Scout gatherings, and other group meetings); social introductions; elementary parliamentary procedure; introduction of speakers; addresses of greeting; after-dinner speeches, serious and humorous toasts; dinner table and other forms of polite conversation; transaction of business and social matters over the telephone; sales argument.

Too, Bill and his classmates were eager to write telegrams; requests for free literature and catalogs; orders for goods; letters applying for positions as radio announcers; stenographers, aviators, etc.; invitations to school and family entertainments; diaries; accounts of games and plays witnessed; original plays; advertisements.

And Bill and his classmates, who had been failures and near-failures before, learned to read accurately and swiftly: local, national, and world news events and comments; stock market, ore, grain, and livestock reports; specifications in catalogs and advertisements; railroad folders; biographies of business and professional giants; articles on etiquette, homemaking, fashions, and vocations; beauty hints.

Have You These Playthings?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE mother of little children often wishes to buy from the attractive collections of playthings that she sees on display. This is not always possible, however. It is reassuring, then, to know that right in her own home are materials that can fill many of the needs of the little child as satisfactorily as those one can purchase.

Some of us have seen the baby leave a new toy that has just been given to him and crawl to the kitchen to play again with the kettles, pans, and lids that Mother has left within his reach. They are more satisfying to his deep desire to handle things because of different sizes, shapes, and surfaces. He can make a noise with them. Further, it is very fascinating for him to learn to fit lids on the kettles and to put smaller pans inside the larger ones.

One mother who became interested in studying the play needs of the little child from one to three found many things in her home that she had formerly overlooked that could serve as satisfactory playthings.

Bright Colors and Different Textures

She found that her child delighted in bright colors and in feeling things of different texture. With this in mind, she prepared, from the supply in her scraphag, a collection of little squares and other pieces of cloth of different colors and different materials. There were bright colored prints, plain colors of silk, wool, and cotton, a bit of fur, a piece of chamois, and a little square of felt. To this collection she added a few downy feathers and a little piece of soft, fluffy cotton. The baby looked upon these as treasures. He enjoyed handling them, laying the little squares out on a table or chair, patting the soft fur and cotton and laying them against his cheek, or blowing the feathers about in the air.

This mother found, too, that the spools of colored silk from her sewing basket, offered a great attraction to the baby. When the ends of the thread were fastened securely, it was possible to let the baby play with the spools as he sat in his high chair.

"Helping mother" provided many opportunities for play for this child. It gave him pleasure to help unpack and put away the groceries as they were brought into the kitchen, to smell and arrange the flowers, to dry dishes and help set the table, to try to beat an egg, or to carry his little glass filled with water. All of these activities gave new experiences for his senses, furnished exercise, and aided him in gaining muscular control.

Simple Things Are Liked Best

It was not possible to buy playground equipment, but many simple things were found that could take their place for the tiny child. A little stick of wood placed on the floor for him to jump over furnished much pleasant practice as he grew to feel the need for jumping. Little wooden boxes could be climbed in and out of, or carried about from one place to another. When several different sizes were available, they were arranged to form short steps for the baby to climb up and down. He enjoyed walking on a board placed on the floor, or with one end raised slightly by a low box. Paper cartons also offered many possibilities for carrying, arranging, and piling in different ways.

Following the suggestion of a friend, this mother made a big, light ball for her baby by stuffing a paper bag half full of newspaper, and tying it with a string, so that the upper part of the bag served as a handle. This soft ball could be handled and thrown or kicked about easily and safely by the child.

These were just a few of the play possibilities that this mother found around her home when she began to look for them.

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The Home Forum

A Workshop in Djokjakarta

JUST a few blocks from the hotel and on the same street, we discovered a one-story building of no apparent architectural style which, however, proved to be a treasure-trove inside. For it was filled with the most beautiful examples of Javanese craftsmanship. There were slendangs as soft as satin, the beautiful patterns dimmed to neutral grays and tans. There were handsome krisses, with polished wood and beaten brass sheaths and handles carved into grotesque figures; there were exquisite carved teak boxes; brass bowls that rang with a clear sound; rotund silver boxes with raised figures; fans made of buffalo hide pierced into lacy patterns and mounted with buffalo horn handles; pins made from the earrings of Javanese women; red and gold woven material from strange places; antique scarves in luscious colors and soft to the touch; scrolls made of woven bamboo and painted with the angular figures of the gods.

One of the young native women in charge, seeing our interest, asked if we would like to visit the shop where some of these things were made and, with her as guide, we drove down a dusty little side road near-by to the workshop.

* * *

Dust lay thick in the yard. It rose in clouds when we walked, no matter how carefully we stepped over the ground. In flimsy, three-side woven bamboo sheds that looked as if a good strong breeze might blow them down, the workers sat or squatted over their work. There were about a hundred workers in all; their hours of labor are from seven-thirty to twelve and from one to four-thirty.

The brass shop came first; an exceedingly primitive place. A hole in the ground, with a grating far below the surface, was for the fire; over to one side stood the metal-crusted crucible. On the floor sat several natives, making the wax figures which are the patterns for the brass objects. We watched them pour the thick dark wax with a ladle from the bowl at their sides onto a wet board in front of them, watched them dip their hands in water so that they could manipulate the wax with ease; and then, having it at the right consistency, pick it up and begin the modeling of a dog's head or a little bowl or a box.

Across the way was the shop where the brass was worked and chased. After it is cast and before it is chased, the brass piece is turned up on a lathe, if it must be round; and a row of natives were busy before their lathes in the open front of the shop. Anyone who has seen an American lathe would appreciate the ingenious, entirely primitive, and quite effective lathe as it is used by these Javanese. It is nothing else but a beam of wood on which two centers are located and the piece to be turned up is held between these centers. A rope is wound a couple of times around the piece itself and one end of it is fastened to a treadle under the lathe. The other end of the rope goes out through an opening in the roof and to the top of a tall bamboo pole. The rope is so attached that, when the treadle is down, the pole is bent over some distance. When the workman operates the lathe, he pushes the treadle down with his foot and this turns the piece while he cuts the metal with the tool he holds in his hand. Then he lets the treadle go and the bamboo pole pulls the rope back. On this backward stroke the piece is now being cut. And so it goes—repeated as often as necessary to finish the brass object he is working on. To see the piece as he hands it on to one of the other workmen, no one would know that it had not been done on an up-to-date and elaborate machine. It was fascinating to me to watch the bending and snapping bamboo poles outside the shed, each one bending at a different time and pulling back to its upright position. I expected, somehow, to see one break at any moment; but none ever did.

Another row of Javanese squatted on low wooden stools or sat on matting near the light, chasing the most beautiful and intricate designs on various brass pieces with assorted sizes of nails and a little mallet with which to give the light, medium or hard taps. They worked with concentrated energy, and I learned that they were doing piece work.

In a dim corner a charcoal fire burned and a native was welding things together. Over there sat a man bending brass wire into the shapes for lamp shades; here beside me was a young chap putting the scales on lizards—putting them on by outlining the design with nails, of course. I particularly liked a great brass tray that was having an elaborate design chased on it, but I could see that it would be a long time before it was completed. The young foreman, a native noticeable for his starchy, swishing sarong, watched us and his men with equal interest, but the workmen had little time to spare for gazing at strangers.

In the courtyard we came upon a Lilliputian restaurant, where a gaunt old woman bent over the fire cooking the great kettles of rice that would form the workmen's noonday meal and that she would dish up to them on the squares of banana leaves all cut and waiting. A little child, no more than six years old, carrying her baby sister on her back like one long accustomed to this duty, stood looking with open-mouthed longing at the food and sniffing the rising steam.

* * *

In another room the leather workers sat, industriously poking holes in the tough buffalo hides to make those lovely fans to which I had succumbed at the shop earlier in the morning. It is an art peculiar to Djokjakarta, an art which is distinctive and beautiful; for the patterns are as intricate as lace, or as the patterns of snowflakes, and microscopically fine. In the center of the fan is usually painted a wayang figure in a color to match the plain leather border, and adding just the little grotesque, slightly cynical note that is typical of Javanese art. The great buffalo hides were hanging on the wall, after being treated to make them transparent; and, when I touched them, I was astonished to find that they seemed as hard and unyielding as boards. Other things were made there, too—soft bookmarks and gay little purses in the punch-work, and the wayang figures that the Javanese use in their puppet plays.

We had long heard that the Javanese is essentially a craftsman,—how with the crudest tools he can make a work of art, because he has an artistic sense and a patience that keeps him working indefinitely over a thing. But here we had had it demonstrated; here were the crude tools, the artistry, the patience, visible before our eyes. Brass and batik and leather things would have new meaning for us now; and prices asked would be viewed in the light of that mental picture of rows of men and women bending over their work, miraculously bringing form and beauty into being as we watched them.

A. DE L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by United States Army Air Corps

Yosemite Falls, California, Taken From the Air

The Beautiful Valley

At sunset they climbed to the bald brow of the mountain. Gordon followed his guide up out of the thick scrub to the rock face of the summit and stood thrilled at the panorama rolling away forth miles to the west.

With a sweep of his long arm, David said proudly:

"Look, my son, upon The Beautiful Valley."

Flanked by high ridges to the north and south, the lower levels broken with undulating hills of jackpine, spruce, and fir shot with the maroon and gold of the hardwood, the hunting-ground of the Makwa faded far into the sunset. Here and there—like silver islands studding the sea of endless forest—shimmered a hundred lakes. And out of the nearest of these the bright thread of a river, now lost in emerald depths, now emerging, flashed off to the southeast.

Far at the head of the valley loomed a range of purple hills, over which in wondrous hues the sunken sun painted the canvas of the sky with magic brush. Not a blemish of burned country or barren marred the perfect whole.

Long the enchanted Gordon drank in the beauty of the picture. Slowly the riot of pagan color faded from the western sky, and twilight followed. But not until dusk masked the valley did the watchers on the mountain stir.—From "The Land of His Fathers," by GEORGE T. MARSH, in Scribner's Magazine (1919).

THE civilized world which has marveled at the beauty of Yosemite Falls in Yosemite Valley, California, is now invited to look again and see the majestic downpour from a new point of view.

The airplane has invaded the great chasm, riven in the granite of the Sierra and, finding its way carefully about El Capitan and the Half Dome, has carried the photographer to one aerial position and then another until the spectacle of Yosemite Falls has loomed upon his ground glass in an incomparable image the human eye never before beheld.

The plain fact is that that first mighty leap of the cataract into space—one thousand five hundred feet from the white rim of the wall—is more than can be readily comprehended by the spectator when standing on the floor of the valley below or when daring to peep over from the rim. Only the air could afford the perfect point of view. The air has now yielded a viewpoint to the camera. In days to come one may easily believe that the visitor to the magical valley, having made the customary rounds, will himself climb into a plane for the final never-to-be-effaced impression of this king of all the falls from the one vantage point from which the full revealment may be invoked.

Millions of persons know and love Yosemite. They contemplate fragile Bridal Veil Falls, pass on to sturdier Nevada and Vernal, and come, when they have developed an adequate capacity, to Yosemite Falls. Such lovers of the sublime spectacle will gaze upon our photograph and prepare, in their longings at least, to go again to the high carved valley. A new wonder has come and it is worth journeying the world around to see.

On Wings Over the Sahara

We passed no boats. The sea, some miles below us, was calm desolation. About an hour away from the Spanish coast we sighted, straight ahead of us, a thick cloud-bank, a floating ceiling of clouds, at about the same height as we were flying. Beneath this ceiling all was grey calm, and above was glory of sunshine. With a mile margin between water and clouds, Wauthier decided to ride for a while under them. So we slid forward under the ceiling from sunshine into greyness and threatening rain. However, as we flew on the ceiling of clouds grew lower and lower, until, to keep out of them, we were down skimming over the waves at an altitude of not more than five or six hundred feet. "Tant pis" ("So much the worse") scribbled Wauthier nonchalantly on his pad for me, pulled back his stick, opened wide the throttle, and with a great increased roar we started to climb at a steep angle up through the clouds. Soon we were totally enveloped by them, in fog-mist so thick and all-enclosing that neither sea, sun, nor sky existed. Then suddenly we shot through yellow haze to blinding sunlight, and, rising a little higher, were now riding level above a new and different sea of bright white fleece.

Presently, far distant southward, but off to our right, sticking up out of this white fleece, we saw what seemed to be glittering icebergs. They were the peaks of the high Atlas — really ice — our first queer sight of Africa. Twenty minutes later the clouds beneath us dissolved, and the whole African coast appeared, rolling green hills and mighty mountains, brilliant in the sunshine. . .

There was a grey light in the sky, but dawn had not yet broken when we reached the air-field. Our 'plane was ready outside the hangar—a great white bird asleep in the greyness. We climbed inside it—handshakes — closed doors — the engine roared, and as pink dawn began to streak the field we rose into the sky.

No need during this first halfday's African flying for chart, map, or compass. Wauthier, though a daring ace when need be, was above all a practical, common-sense flyer. We simply straddled the railwayline and followed it south towards Colomb Bechar, where all railways end, and where our real adventure would commence.

Flying southward over North Africa for the first hour or two was exactly like flying over Southern France—superb roads, a geometrical chequer-board of green and brown fields, vegetable gardens, vineyards, well-kept farms, and prosperous towns with churches.

But presently we came to the waste lands, the bad lands, approaching the Atlas Mountains: ugly, interminable, barren clay-flats over which the railway crawled towards Bechar. We crossed the Atlas through the high divide which the railway follows, with tremendous peaks, higher than our own altitude, on right and left; more wastelands, and then Colomb Bechar, a fort, military air-field, and Arab-looking town, on the edge of the desert.

We intended to stay at Colomb Bechar no longer than would enable us hurriedly to take in more petrol and gobble a few sandwiches . . . Before noon we were in the air again, Marjorie and I both pop-eyed with interest, getting our first impression of the Sahara from the air.

I will now tell the truth about that first impression. It was disappointing. It was just an ocean of sand down there below us, and it didn't seem to concern us much. Later we learned its moods and variety, which, like the watery ocean, are infinite—sometimes smooth, sometimes rippling, sometimes broken into enormous waves, changing colour as a proper ocean should, except that the colours, instead of ranging from pale green and blue towards black, ranged from pale yellow through glowing pinks, reds, and browns to purple. But this came later. There was merely an ocean of sand down there. And we had started across it. We tried to be thrilled, but we weren't very much thrilled. Likewise we were heading towards some episodes which, unless taken paradoxically, tended to knock any thrilled sense of daring adventure completely out of us. We didn't yet know the Sahara.—WILLIAM B. SEABROOK, in "Air Adventure." (London: Harrap. New York: Harcourt Brace).

Here There Is Peace

Here there is peace, with not a sound to fall
Upon the ear, but murmur of the sea,
The rustle of swift wing, a seagull's call,
The droning music of a passing bee.

Faded the pinks, no flower upon the gorse,
But clover and wild thyme make sweet the air,
For so the changing seasons in their course,
Do each their own peculiar treasure bear.

The fields, uplifted to the tranquil sky
Upon the rounded shoulders of the hill—
Golden and green, and sorrel-red, they lie,
Hedged in with darkness, each apart and still.

Now deeper grows the silence, as the night,
Not wholly dark, nor wholly void of sound,
Stoops to the earth and gathers up the light,
Leaving a shadow on the dewy ground.

H. F. K.

Angesichts der Löwen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE allen Bibellesern vertraute ergreifende Geschichte der Befreiung Daniels von den Löwen dürfte wohl alle, welche heute unter Zuständen leiden, die sie zu überwältigen drohen, ermutigen und anspornen. In der Darstellung eines bekannten Malers steht der hebräische Gefangene ruhig vor den Löwen, die ihm kein Leid zufügen wollen. Hätte Daniel sein Denken von Groll beherrschen lassen, so hätte er keine Waffe gegen die wilden Triebe dieser Tiere gehabt. Aber er richtete seine Gedanken vom äußeren Augenschein auf Gott hin, den er lieben und dem er vertrauen gelernt hatte und der, wie er wußte, über alles Herrschaft hatte. Daher konnte er zum König sagen: „Mein Gott hat seinen Engel gesandt, der den Löwen den Rachen zugehalten hat, daß sie mir kein Leid getan haben".

Infolge seines standhaften rechten Denkens und Lebens konnte Daniel beweisen, daß sich durch unerschütterliches Gottvertrauen sogar für das schwierigste Problem eine Lösung entfaltet. Solchen Eindruck machte dieser Beweis der göttlichen Kraft auf König Darius, daß er ein Gebot erließ, worin der Gott Daniels als „der lebendige Gott" anerkannt war, eine bedeutungsvolle Erklärung für ein götzendienerisches Volk. Mary Baker Eddy enthüllt auf Seite 514 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" das Geheimnis der Beschützung Daniels mit den Worten: „Durch das Verständnis der Gewalt, die Liebe über alles hat, fühlte sich Daniel in der Löwengrube sicher". Man kann die Schwierigkeiten, vor die sich die Welt gestellt sieht, mit den Löwen vergleichen. Böse Gedankeneigenschaften sind heute so beunruhigend wie zur Zeit Daniels.

Inmitten von Zuständen, die in der ganzen Welt zu Mißerfolg, zu Verlust und zum Versiegen weltlicher Quellen des Wohlstandes geführt haben, fragen sich denkende Männer und Frauen: „Was ist nicht in Ordnung?" Vielen wird die Wahrheit der Erklärung des Paulus an die Korinther klarer: „Was sichtbar ist, das ist zeitlich; was aber unsichtbar ist, das ist ewig". Kann in dem von Gott, dem Guten, geschaffenen und von Seinem allmächtigen Gesetz regierten Weltall etwas nicht in Ordnung sein?

Man hört heute Wertschätzung geistiger Werte allgemeiner äußern. Die Menschen eignen sich bessere Verfahren an, und die Tatsache, daß Staatsmänner, Geschäftsleute und Menschen aller Gesellschaftsklassen in vielen Fällen geistige Führung suchen, ist Grund zur Dankbarkeit. Die herrschenden Zustände zwingen viele, bei Gott Hilfe zu suchen, und sie erkennen, daß dieselbe göttliche Kraft, die die Befreiung des hebräischen Propheten bewirkte, zur Errettung aller Menschen stets zugänglich und wirksam ist.

Mrs. Eddy verstand klar, daß das göttliche Gemüt die falschen Annahmen Furcht, Unwissenheit und Sünde vernichtet, als sie schrieb (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 380): „Der Anblick eines angeketteten Löwen, der zum Sprunge bereit ist, sollte keinen Menschen in Schrecken versetzen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt also, daß die materiellen Sinne täuschen, und daß wir die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen verstehen lernen können und es also in keiner Form mehr fürchten.

Wie Daniel sollten auch wir bei Gott das Licht geistiger Intelligenz suchen, das falsche Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes zurückweisen und das falsche Denken, das unglückliche Zustände herbeigeführt hat, furchtlos berichtigen. Suchen wir bei der göttlichen Quelle Führung und Schutz, so können wir den niederdrückenden Zuständen unserer Tage ruhig entgegentreten und beweisen, daß sie keine Furcht einflößen und uns kein Leid zufügen können, weil sie nicht von unserem himmlischen Vater stammen, sondern Ihm unbekannt und daher unwirklich sind. Dem Gesetz Gottes gemäß hat jeder Mensch das Recht, Gesundheit, Freudigkeit, Eintracht, Frieden und Wohlstand in reichem Maße zu genießen. Es ist allezeit unser Vorrecht, zu beweisen, daß Mut, Reinheit, Vertrauen, Liebe, Freundlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Versöhnlichkeit geistige Gedankeneigenschaften sind, die wir pflegen müssen, wenn wir an der Begründung eines besseren Verständnisses von Freiheit in der Welt mithelfen wollen.

Die Bibel ist reich an schönen und greifbaren Verheißungen, die uns führen und stützen. So lesen wir z. B. in den bekannten Versen der Sprüche Salomos den Rat: „Verlaß dich auf den Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und verlaß dich nicht auf deinen Verstand; sondern gedenke an ihn in allen deinen Wegen, so wird er dich recht führen". Die Menschen lernen erkennen, daß Gott alle, die Ihm vertrauen, recht leitet und durch jede Prüfung sicher hindurchführt. Denkende Männer und Frauen finden im Verhältnis zu ihrer Treue den Weg aus ihren Schwierigkeiten heraus und können mit Daniel sagen: „Mein Gott hat seinen Engel gesandt, der den Löwen den Rachen zugehalten hat, daß sie mir kein Leid getan haben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Autumn

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun!
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run—
To bend with apples the mossed cottage trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core—
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel—to set budding, more
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For summer has o'er-brimmed their clammy cells. . . .

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them—thou hast thy music too:
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue:
Then in a wailful choir, the small gnats mourn
Among the river sallows, borne aloft
Or sinking, as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

—JOHN KEATS, Poems.

Facing the Lions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thrilling account of Daniel's deliverance from the lions, which is familiar to all Bible readers, may well encourage and inspire those today who find themselves facing conditions which threaten to overwhelm them. A well-known painter depicts the Hebrew captive as calmly facing the lions, which are offering him no harm. If Daniel had permitted resentment to govern his thoughts, he would have had no defense against the savage instincts of these beasts; but we gather that he turned his thought away from the physical evidence to God, whom he had learned to love and trust, and whom he knew to have control over all. Thus he could say to the king, "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me."

As a result of his steadfast right thinking and living, Daniel was able to prove that through unswerving trust in God there is unfolded a solution to even the most difficult problem. So impressed with this demonstration of divine power was Darius the king, that he made a decree acknowledging the God of Daniel as "the living God," a significant statement to an image-worshiping people. The secret of Daniel's protection is revealed by Mary Baker Eddy on page 514 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den." The troubles the world is facing may be likened to the lions. Evil qualities of thought are as alarming now as in Daniel's day.

In the midst of conditions which have brought about world-wide failure and loss and the crumbling of material sources of prosperity, thinking men and women are asking, "What is wrong?" To many the truth of St. Paul's statement to the Corinthians is becoming clearer, "The things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." Could aught be wrong in the universe created by God, good, and governed by His omnipotent law?

Appreciation of spiritual values is now being more generally voiced. Better human methods are being adopted, and there is cause for gratitude in the fact that in many instances spiritual guidance is being sought by statesmen, business men, and people in every walk of life. Prevailing conditions are compelling many to turn to God for help, and they are realizing that the same divine power which operated to deliver the Hebrew prophet is always available and effective to save all mankind.

Mrs. Eddy clearly understood that divine Mind annuls the false beliefs of fear, ignorance, and sin when she wrote (Science and Health, p. 380), "Gazing at a chained lion, crouched for a spring, should not terrify a man." So Christian Science teaches that the material senses deceive, and that we can learn the unreality of evil, and thus cease to fear it in any form.

Like Daniel we should look to God for the light of spiritual intelligence, refusing to accept the false testimony of material sense and fearlessly correcting the wrong thinking which has brought about unhappy conditions. Turning to the divine source for guidance and protection, we can calmly face the depressing conditions of our day and prove that they have no power to frighten or harm, because they do not emanate from and are unknown to our heavenly Father, and are therefore unreal. In accordance with the law of God it is each one's right to enjoy a bountiful supply of health, happiness, harmony, peace, and prosperity. It is our privilege at all times to prove that courage, purity, trust, love, kindness, justice, and forgiveness are spiritual qualities of thought which we must cultivate if we would help in establishing a better understanding of world freedom.

The Bible is replete with beautiful and tangible promises for our guidance and support. In these familiar verses from Proverbs, for instance, we are thus counseled: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." Men are beginning to realize that God directs the paths of those who trust Him and leads them safely through every ordeal. In proportion to their fidelity to divine Principle, thinking men and women are finding the way out of their difficulties and are able to say in the words of Daniel, "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Homes of Palestine Peasants

The houses of the peasants show at a glance the grade of well-being in the different villages. There are many in the lowlands made of mud, or a worse material, with thatch and straw. But in the hills stone is so plentiful that even the poorest builder may use it. The low, hutlike, "skifeh" cabin is made of loose stone piled up without mortar. The roof is constructed of boughs, on which clay and straw are laid to make it water-tight. The usual stone house is called, in contrast to the above, "hajjar-wa-tin," that is, stone and mortar, and is more or less substantial according to the hardness of the stone, the care in dressing the blocks and the proportion of lime in the mortar. The arch for the roof of such a house is usually so high as to be able to support itself by its own weight. The result, in the typical house, is a square box room with a lofty ceiling, the walls being unrelieved in most instances even by whitewash. But as this must serve in many cases for the family and also for such animals as are possessed, or for a living-room and a store cellar combined, an extra floor is put in, over most of the room, from four to six feet higher than the ground. . . .

Sometimes there is excavated under the house a cistern to which the rain-water from the roof is conducted. As the family prospers and outgrows the accommodations of a single room, others may be built at right angles on either side around a little court on which all the doors open. Still more rooms may be added above as a second story, with stairs leading up outside. By such a process of agglutination the house grows, looking like a miniature fort or castle, where father, brothers and sons with their families live in patriarchal unity.—From "The People of Palestine," by ELIHU GRANT. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Looking at Europe

The Intelligent Man's Review of Europe Today, by G. D. H. Cole and Margaret Cole. London: Gollancz. 6s. net. New York: Knopf. $3.

CHARLES LAMB somewhat sharply divided books from various compilations which masquerade as books. It may be that the boundary cannot truly be drawn. Certainly let us put into the catalogue of books which are no books court calendars, directories, almanacs, statutes; but many people would object to his inclusion of the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson and other volumes which "no gentleman's library should be without."

Now when Mr. and Mrs. Cole set out to give us all the facts about Europe—history, geography, politics, economics and social movements—we were tempted to put the result into a special category, somewhere between the book proper and the court calendar. We supposed that it would be very useful, when we wanted to refer to the question of tariffs, or the position of trade unionism, to turn to these pages. We welcomed the volume because it contained the latest figures about prices and wages and reminded us of the points of dissension between nations. In short, we were prepared to treat it as an encyclopedia of Europe.

* * *

But when we dipped into it we found ourselves agreeably surprised. There is here careful form, ingenious planning, an absence of the disconnectedness which has been said to spoil the dictionary as a bedside book. There is here a well-wrought whole. It is almost as readable as a detective story. It carries one on. We want to know what comes next. Charles Lamb would have admitted it into the magic circle of books that are really books.

This is not to say that one is bound to begin at page 1 and read straight on to page 864 (864 pages for less than the price of a novel). One can skip, and even begin at the end. For my part, I actually began with the historical outline which is put at the beginning. It is admirably done in something over a hundred pages. We are told what Europe is, and led from the time of Charlemagne to medieval Europe, and thence to the eighteenth century. We are shown the French Revolution and the age of imperialism. There is a section on the European war and another on the post-war map of Europe.

The second part deals with the different countries of Europe. Here I roamed at will. I tested it in the section on France and I recognized that it was accurate. Of course this is no moment for dogmatism. When it is said that France, the traditional home of revolutionary movements since 1789, seems at present to be the most stably organized of nations—when this is said one wonders whether the description will hold good next year. For in France too there are signs of change, and it is impossible that France can escape scatheless from ideas which have spread over Italy and Germany and many other European countries. But the insistence on the balance of industry and agriculture is sound, and generally there are few mistakes of any consequence. The only suggestion from which I completely dissent is in part 4, in which the authors, studying the European political systems, fall into the common blunder of attributing "an aggressive foreign policy" to the so-called French Moderates, and, by implication, a pacific temper to the Radicals. The pacific temper has greatly influenced the Moderates, and indeed all the real concessions have been made by them. The Radicals have made more electoral use of pacifism, but they are the heirs of the Jacobins and are now displaying Jacobin tendencies.

* * *

Then as occasion served, I read about Poland, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia and the rest; and as short expositions these chapters could hardly be improved upon. The third part deals with economic conditions and is altogether good. In yet another part problems such as disarmament and security and the effectiveness of the League of Nations are studied. It is affirmed that any real advance toward European collaboration involves, above all, the development of common economic services; that Briand's famous project of European union was faultily conceived, in that it attempted to bring about a political union without any firm basis. There are a number of matters which, despite an attempt at impartiality, are highly controversial. That is hardly to be avoided.

It may be questioned whether one or two writers, however well informed, can cover the whole field with real authority. Doubtless there are weak places in which the facts have been set down without any personal comprehension of the facts. But the prodigious industry and the almost invariable exactness of the authors are astonishing, and the book is to be strongly recommended to those who would have a general knowledge of the European scene.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Women and War

Unfinished Adventure, by Evelyn Sharp. London: John Lane. The Bodley Head, Ltd. 15s. net.
Testament of Youth, by Vera Brittain. London: Victor Gollancz, Ltd. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

WHEN—possibly in a hundred years—the literature of the present period comes to be reviewed, an outstanding feature probably will be found in the number of books written by women about their personal experiences, say between 1880 and 1920, or a little later. During those 40 years women emerged.

Miss Evelyn Sharp and Miss Vera Brittain in these two books have each dealt with this emergence, from different angles, but with the common objective of recording something of the reactions produced in women by the struggle for woman suffrage, the World War and the years of suffering which followed.

* * *

Miss Sharp chronicles the doings of a group of young writers and artists who, shaking off Victorian tradition, stepped out into the new ways of living and art—John Lane, Henry Harland, W. J. Locke, Laurence Housman, Kenneth Grahame, Joseph Clayton, Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, H. W. Nevinson and a host of others. From such company, entry into the woman suffrage movement was but a step. "Reforms," Miss Sharp remarks, "can always wait a little longer, but freedom, directly you discover you haven't got it, will not wait another minute." And so she identified herself with all the unorthodoxly orthodox affairs of the woman's movement, pursuing them even to a cell in Holloway and the hunger strike.

The history of the war occupies only a chapter in the book. Being what might be described as a very militant pacifist, Miss Sharp confined herself during the war to the continuance of her work for the suffrage, together with a little intermittent gardening.

It is to the aftermath of war that Miss Sharp directs most of her attention: sketches of hungry Germany and the relief work done by the Quakers there immediately after the war; sketches of Ireland during its struggle for freedom; work in the famine-stricken snows of Russia.

Miss Sharp is one of those rare individuals who can tell a good story without the flicker of a smile, and she has the gift of making her smallest incidents come alive.

* * *

Miss Brittain has chronicled with almost startling candor the fierce resentment of a young girl (in August, 1914, she had just left school) against the inhumanity, the hopelessness of war.

"Between 1914 and 1919 young men and women, disastrously pure in heart and unsuspicious of elderly self-interest and cynical exploitation, were continually rededicating themselves . . . to an end they believed, and went on trying to believe, lofty and ideal. When patriotism 'wore threadbare,' when suspicion and doubt began to creep in, the more ardent and frequent was the periodic rededication, the more deliberate the self-induced conviction that our efforts were disinterested and our cause was just."

The book recounts the story of a small group of friends, four boys and a girl. By the end of it, only the girl remains, and she has seen three years' war service in Malta and witnessed the tragedies of a general hospital in France. It is a book of intense feeling, unrelieved by any touch (except perhaps in the case of one of the five friends, Roland Leighton) of that spirit of gay adventure which—so the propagandists told us at the time—sustained the men who wallowed in the mud and blood of France. Miss Brittain is not celebrating military glory; she is showing what war means to the youth of every country.

Never Munch an Oyster

Art and Artifice in Shakespeare, by E. E. Stoll. Cambridge: The University Press. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

FOR those who are weary of oversubtle Shakespearean interpretation Mr. Stoll offers refreshment. With a zest that flattens whole ranks of critics and commentators who have burdened the plays with obscure subjective readings, Professor Stoll examines "Hamlet," "Othello" and "Lear" for their exemplification of this proposition by Mr. Clutton-Brock:

> . . . all great art, when fully experienced, is like music, meaning nothing outside itself, making a world of its own for us which must be seen and heard to be believed.

The artist, then, is to be accepted on his own expressive terms, not Fletcherized but swallowed whole.

Professor Stoll's theme is that "the core of drama is not character, but situation, an effect of compression and contrast; the most striking generally secured at great cost of probability." "Othello" and other plays by Shakespeare use the convention of acceptance without question of statements by calumniators. "The psychological improbability, price of great contrast, is made possible by an initial postulate—that Othello's mind is open and Iago's impenetrable—and made acceptable by the powerful and skillful dramatic and poetic treatment. It is made acceptable above all by the creation of an illusion, through the emotional energy set free not only by the initial postulate, but by complementary, supporting fictions. . . .

"On the two interdependent fictive contrasts, of Iago's honesty and of Othello's jealousy, the structure of the play depends; the reconcilement of opposite or discordant qualities being in part achieved, and the emotional effect heightened, by a dramatic and poetic method that approaches the musical. . . . By this interpretation the spectator or reader, freed of psychological questionings and realistic misgivings, is more able to respond imaginatively to the force and charm of the characters; and to the intense situation, best appreciated, despite their psychological prepossession, by Coleridge and DeQuincey."

* * *

Professor Stoll traces parallels to this use of artificial but effective contrast — ancient, medieval and modern—in the drama, the epic, the novel and, in a disguised form, in the short story. He shows how in "Macbeth" the contrast between the brave and honorable man and his criminal conduct is deliberately accentuated, the improbability obscured, and our sympathies retained by artistic devices. In "Hamlet" the hero's own reproaches serve for the narrative, not for characterization in a psychological sense. This was a tragedy of intrigue and irony, in the opinion of critics and public, until late in the eighteenth century; and this opinion is justified by the text, Professor Stoll maintains. He then shows how the interpretation of the play has been changed in modern times.

After touching further upon his theme in "Romeo and Juliet," "Julius Cæsar," "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Coriolanus," Professor Stoll indicates how similar artificial situations for corresponding purposes are to be found in comedy, ancient, Renaissance and modern. He contends that what is lacking in modern comedy and tragedy is for the most part what is generally misapprehended in Shakespeare. The bold strokes and the precipitation of spirit are richer in effect than is realism. For this reason, the best contemporary comic and tragic writers, like Pirandello and O'Neill, are now resorting to modern equivalents of outworn devices such as slander and disguise. These artifices serve an unchanging need in drama, he maintains, with all their accumulation of power and compulsion to make us think and feel.

* * *

The reader of Professor Stoll's book, we are sure will supply one element that he has not chosen to dwell upon, in his preoccupation with masterpieces. The formula of the ready-made plot sufficiently serves the purpose of genius but in the hands of lesser men it may remain an unquickened thing, a piece of mechanism solely, decked out with dull prose or pedestrian poetry.

There is a further difficulty, in the play that is developed around great fictional events, so far as the contemporary theater is concerned. Such plays, including those of Shakespeare, have become all but unactable because there is no training today in the theater sufficient to equip the young actor with the vocal range, imaginative release and physical expressiveness that would give form and color to magnified characters. That there is to be a renaissance of acting that shall be competent to give new life to these great rôles one may be confident, for there have been in the past such revivals when the tradition seemed moribund.

For authors who are not able to compass in some degree the flights of imagination out of which Shakespeare made his art there remains the naturalistic vein of Ibsen and Tchekhov that they would do well to work in rather than trying to animate the formula. For art may be built on reality, and such art in the theater is of large help to the actor in that plays that reflect life directly rather than through formulæ may easily yield actor-proof parts. When we see "The Cherry Orchard" played we ask ourselves: "May not a small reflected bit of actuality be as thrilling as a large fiction?" We certainly prefer the former when it is well acted and the latter is not.

E. C. S.

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Righteous Robbers

All Men Are Brothers (Shui Hu Chuan), translated by Pearl S. Buck. New York: John Day. 2 vols. $6.50.

A CHINESE novel from the Middle Ages. It sounds arduous. For a time our thought is taken up with Mrs. Buck's astounding achievement—with the fact that her scholarship enabled her to read it in the original, as she says, "carefully alone"; and with the labor of translation which followed, sentence by sentence, as her Chinese friend, Mr. Lung, read it aloud. Furthermore, after the translation was complete, Mrs. Buck and Mr. Lung went painstakingly over the whole a second time, comparing the translation with the original word for word. Finally, her sense of accuracy not yet satisfied, Mrs. Buck went again over the whole with the aid of another Chinese friend. And, in this published form, the work runs to almost 1300 closely printed pages.

No one knows certainly who wrote "Shui Hu Chuan." Indeed, strictly speaking, no one wrote it. It developed rather than was written, its tales were collected rather than invented by any one person. The collector may have been one Shih Nai-an who was an official in Chekiang province, or it may have been Lo Kuan Chung who is known as the author of another Chinese novel called "The Three Kingdoms." In any case, the collector matters as little as does Homer.

* * *

On the other hand, the setting is believed to be actual and the matter of the book to approach the plausible. To this day, the region of Liang Shan P'o is remembered as a famous robbers' lair. In the thirteenth century, when the Sung Dynasty was disintegrating and disorders prevailed, many fugitives from justice joined in bands to ravage the countryside of central China in defiance of the authority of the State. "Shui Hu Chuan" is concerned with 108 such robbers, 36 of whom are chief characters in the tales and 72 minor characters. They had their lair high on a mountain in Shantung province of which the summit "looked into the mists." The tales recount the escapades of these robbers upon their frequent sallies into the lowlands after plunder. The peasants, it seems, looked upon the robbers as their natural protectors against the rich and powerful, looked upon them almost as gods.

Presently the book begins to have its way with the reader and a semblance of order emerges from the tumbled violence of events and from the multitude of baffling characters. It is precisely described by Mrs. Buck as a pageant—"a great procession of humanity." The seasons come and go. Now cold winds bluster and all but bury under snow the little inn in the hollow; now the heat is scorching over the plains. We watch a tournament. We learn the tricks of the date merchants over their bargaining. We become familiar with the rites which enter into the making of a Buddhist priest. We note how men dipped up their drink from buckets by the aid of coconut shells. Terse and pungent Chinese proverbs are frequent: "Of the 36 ways of escape the best is to run away." The proper names, both of men and of places, are endlessly fascinating, a study in themselves. At the start we can hardly distinguish one figure from another, but at last the great moving pageant is seen to be composed of individuals. We begin to meet again former heroes, of whom first one, then another, plays a leading rôle and returns to occupy the highest seat in the mountain lair.

These tales, necessarily, set forth all the brutality and excess which prevailed in those distant and troubled times. "Shui Hu Chuan" is presumably for the scholar. Fastidious readers would turn from much of it with horror. Every so often the narrator interpolates quaintly: "But the tale must not be told in tiresome detail." Whereupon more and ever more detail is heaped up. It is by these masses of detail that the book accomplishes its powerful effect.

* * *

From the Introduction we learn that "Shui Hu Chuan" has been immensely popular with the Chinese people. Why should they not love these their heroes' tales? There were several periods when it was forbidden by law to publish, sell or read the book; and now the present most extreme party in China, the Communists, have issued a new edition for the use of their followers. The Communists declare the book to be as applicable to the present day as to the day when it was written in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. It is interesting to know that the translator has not rendered the name of the book literally. It is untranslatable, so she says. For the title she has chosen a famous saying of Confucius—"a title which in amplitude and in implication expresses the spirit of this band of righteous robbers."

M. W.

History Entertainingly

Revolution, 1776, by John Hyde Preston. New York: Harcourt, Brace.

AMERICAN history has a reputation for dullness. This traditional has become as fixed a part of the American scene as George Washington's virtues.

Mr. Preston has written a readable and entertaining history of the American Revolution. My taste does not naturally run to military campaigns and military men—even gory details usually bore me—but for once I found myself reading of battles, American battles at that, with interest and with pleasure.

It is true that Mr. Preston's scholarship leaves something to be desired. He is a little too prone to go in for debunking—a natural reaction from the history he was taught in school days.

The portrait of Washington is, at times, a caricature. No one can be blamed for wishing to rid Washington of some of the stuffiness of his traditional virtues. But Mr. Preston credits him with very little ability; and yet the devotion of so many of his officers indicates respect not only for his character but for his judgment.

The chapter entitled "Portrait of a Girl of Twenty," dealing realistically and dramatically with the pretty, selfish, spoiled little vixen, Peggy Shippen, is superb reading. "She was one of those women whose faces are more beautiful than their destiny," says Mr. Preston.

If you are interested in the Revolution but cannot stand textbooks, or if you just want to be entertained, read "Revolution, 1776."

JOHN PELL.

In Search of the Obvious

The Best Short Stories of 1933 (English), edited by E. J. O'Brien. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
The Child of Queen Victoria, by William Plomer. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

READING of Mr. E. J. O'Brien's always interesting annual anthology of short stories and of Mr. Plomer's first collection suggests that while some writers see more and get more out of their characters than others it is not always the writer who puts down most and who is most ingenious, subtle or inventive who has seen or will reveal most. There is a certain kind of story in which the characters start with a flourish of idiosyncrasy and then gradually diminish in the reader's mind to the stature of little people, and such characters with their varying tendencies toward quaintness—induced by a note of patronage in the writer's voice—are frequent in the short story because of its need of compression and quickened tempo.

The form invites the ingenious, and the ingenious inevitably cuts down its figures as it intricately carves them; so that one is more aware of the ingeniousness (the author) than of the people. Excellent stories have been written in this manner. The type of treatment is common because it springs from the habit of the observant eye. Our eye takes in as much as it needs of a person or scene and this becomes at once mixed with ourselves. Only at second or third glance do we begin to unself ourselves in order to see more of the person or scene as it is and not as we should like or need it to be; and in this process the person seems to grow larger and larger until he approaches what we agree to call normal. He can stand on his own legs without adventitious aid from the observer or author. And in thus becoming our equal he assumes a mysterious quality and reminds us of our own.

Herein lies the originality of Mr. Plomer's attitude as an artist. The proportion of what one might call "undigested Mr. Plomer" to his scenes and characters is small. He does not obviously patronize. He has worked to suppress himself so that his people and things may grow not into fantasies from flashes of things seen, but as close as possible to a disinterested vision of their ordinary reality. His people seem to come into his stories of their own accord and not to have been hooked into them by him. He does not dazzle with bizzare facts but allows the ordinary ones, impersonally but none the less cunningly shepherded, to appear in unheightened color.

A simple, suave and uncongested prose is the medium for these excellent illuminations of the obvious—so notoriously hard to see—and his stories open and close so quietly that the illusion of life is never frightened away. The plots are slight but they are not undramatic, for their purpose is the unemphatic but unmistakable disclosure of complete persons. One might say that once the people in his stories have completely presented themselves the story is over.

Mr. O'Brien's anthology contains the usual names and the usual variety. Two stories, one by Frank O'Connor and the other by Malachi Whitaker, struck me as being particularly good.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

The Great Duke

Marlborough and His Times. Vol. I, by Winston Churchill. London: Harrap. 25s. net. New York: Scribner. $4.

MARLBOROUGH is at last coming into his own. There are few men to whom the world is under a greater obligation, and few to whom it has been more systematically ungrateful. This is due in part to the fact that he did his work too well. He saved Britain from the danger of being subjected to Romanism by force; and men are therefore able to deny that the danger of such a catastrophe ever existed.

Again, he excited, for different reasons, the antagonism of three great men of letters. Swift, Macaulay and Thackeray have all libeled him, and they have kept the ear of mankind, while his defenders have been listened to only by the few. Those few have long known that the charges were false; but they have not been able to make their voices heard above the roar of calumny. It is therefore a matter of rejoicing that one who can make his voice heard has at last appeared. Mr. Winston Churchill's book will, we hope, kill the slanders forever. It is written, as might be expected, in a brilliant style: sometimes, perhaps, too brilliant. There is an excess of interjections and of notes of exclamation. But that is a small matter; here is the truth.

* * *

The first great merit of the book is that Mr. Churchill will have nothing to do with the academic Jacobitism which is rife in a certain clique today. Men who are enjoying all the benefits of the Revolution pretend to regret it. That great event, which gave Britain, imperfectly it is true, religious and constitutional liberty, which, above all, gave Scotland peace and put an end to the hideous persecutions, Mr. Churchill regards as what it was, an unspeakable blessing: and that not merely because of what it did but because of what it prevented. It is not necessary to be a Protestant in order to approve of it. It was approved by the Pope himself, who naturally wished England to become Roman Catholic, but declared that the conversion must not be achieved by force.

On his special theme Mr. Churchill is equally positive, and his defense is equally convincing. The main charges against Marlborough are two: that he betrayed the plans of William to the enemy and that he deliberately prolonged the war, the ends of which were fully attained, for the sake of glory and money. The worst of his betrayals is said to have been the case of the attack on Brest. To discredit his one rival, Tollemache, says Macaulay, he revealed to the French that Brest was going to be assailed. The French took precautions; Tollemache found the fortress thoroughly prepared, attacked, was repulsed and killed, and Marlborough gained his end.

It has long been known that the French were fully informed of the intended expedition long before Marlborough gave the "information," and that the English knew that the French knew; but Mr. Churchill now goes further, and proves beyond all doubt that Marlborough never sent a message of any kind. The letter on which the whole scandal was founded never existed. No edition of Macaulay ought henceforth to be published without a note saying that here, at least, Macaulay was mistaken.

* * *

The same is found to be the case with the lesser scandals. The talk about Marlborough's avarice is examined and found wanting. He was, it is true, careful of money—he had seen poverty in his youth, and did not intend, if he could help it, to face it again. But his acts of generosity were innumerable; his attention to the wants of his soldiers was unremitting; and there is not the slightest proof that he ever took a penny beyond what were then regarded as the legitimate emoluments of his position.

This does not mean that Mr. Churchill is an idolator. He admits many flaws. Marlborough's relations with Lady Castlemaine are not glossed over, nor are his occasional lapses from generosity and mercy. But, if we consider the perils of those revolutionary times, when anything might happen at any moment, it is safe to say that few indeed of those warriors and statesmen emerge with less discredit from the closest scrutiny.

E. B. KELLETT.

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In the Ruskinian Maze

John Ruskin: An Introduction to Further Study of His Life and Work, by R. H. Wilenski. New York: Stokes. $4.

THAT Ruskin's writings are a labyrinth through which it is difficult to find a way no one who has ventured into the 38 volumes of his collected works will deny. That it is possible to find an absolutely dependable thread which, followed, will lead to the core of his ideas few readers will venture to assert. Mr. Wilenski picks his way carefully along corridors and avenues of this maze, avoiding this corner and that impasse, making many of the proper turns at the proper moment; but never, we think, arriving at a point which without doubt or hesitation he can declare to be the center of the maze. The modest title of his book admits as much; it is an introduction to *further* study of the life and work of this remarkable, energetic man, a man of genius yet hindered in the working of his genius, a man bristling with ideas, many of them right, many of them wrong, most of them on tracts off from the main line of his development.

Mr. Wilenski's task is essentially one of selection and arrangement. He has endeavored to cull from the innumerable ideas and notions and opinions and theories of Ruskin those which are of genuine importance for the understanding of his doctrines on such distinct yet, in the sum of his writings, related subjects as art and economics, religion and war. Mr. Wilenski has also to account, or to attempt to account, for the sometimes violent and always bewildering changes and fluctuations in Ruskin's views and interests. This task involves a careful examination of Ruskin's biography. For in the study of the course of his derangement, perhaps congenital, certainly latent in even his youthful personality, and only too obvious in later life, is the clue—perhaps one should rather say a clue—to the maze of his writings.

Having accomplished—sometimes rather ruthlessly, for much of what will seem to some readers to possess value is thrown aside—this work of selection, it was necessary to perform the work of arrangement, to get the story of Ruskin's life into some sort of coherent narrative and the account of his writings into some sort of logical shape. Mr. Wilenski's book falls then naturally into two parts. These parts are preceded by a series of synoptic tables which many students will find of great value. Here in parallel columns we have, first, the events of Ruskin's life, then his writings, then the condition of his contemporary reputation, and finally the state of his health. Of especial interest is the demonstration in the third column (fortified by an appendix on Ruskin's prestige in the eighteen-fifties) that the period of his immense vogue and influence came late, that the still current belief that as an art critic he could when still a young man make or break reputations is unfounded, that until at any rate the eighteen-seventies his costly books were not widely read and he was regarded by artists and professional critics as an annoying amateur and busybody. The belief in his great power at the time of the emergence of Pre-Raphaelitism has little contemporary evidence to substantiate it and is indeed a throwback from the reputation which he had secured at a much later period of his career.

The disastrous effect of his love for Rose La Touche, a girl 30 years his junior, has of course long been known; but never before have the phases of this love and the growth of his obsession, with the curious forms which it assumed, been so carefully indicated. Unfortunately, the discussion of Ruskin's theories of art, which is the central portion of the book and really its raison d'être, is the least satisfactory, partly because Mr. Wilenski never seems to penetrate to the core of these theories (perhaps there is no core) and partly because he allows his own opinions and prepossessions to enter too largely into the discussion. We are, for example, over and over again referred to the author's recent volume on modern sculpture. The study of economics, on the other hand, is lucidly accomplished largely because Ruskin's views, so advanced in his day, are often so appropriate to ours. And equally informative is the brief chapter on Ruskin's opinions regarding war, which changed and developed as he grew older and in the end were those held by reasonable men of good will in our own time.

S. C. C.

In Praise of Teachers

Miss Bishop, by Bess Streeter Aldrich. New York: D. Appleton-Century. $2.

SO LONG as there exists a great body of readers who like self-sacrifice decked out with gayety there will be a large and devoted public for the novels of Bess Streeter Aldrich. Any librarian will testify that it is hard to keep on hand sufficient copies of "A Lantern in Her Hand" and "A White Bird Flying." "Miss Bishop" looks like still another success.

Mrs. Aldrich's new novel tells the story of the old maid teacher, and high time it is that her story was told. This one covers 57 years, from the time when 16-year-old Ella Bishop registered in the first class matriculated at Midwestern College to the time when at 73, Miss Bishop resigned—on request—from the faculty of the same college, where for more than a half a century she had taught young men and women what constituted an English sentence and how participial phrases could be made to keep the law. Through all those years Ella Bishop was giving up something for someone else, giving of herself to others and being lively and witty and practical about it. As a teacher she gave more than instruction in English. Under the smoke screen of freshman English she taught social science, business administration, morals and manners, religion and literature. Tactful chaperonage, financial assistance, a listening ear, an observant eye, a dogged determination to follow through and persuade a student to do what he ought to do, an attractive personality, a sincere love of people—these were some of the things she gave to her job. She was, in short, a good teacher who liked her work and her students.

Notwithstanding this, she had never meant to teach many years. As a girl she had cherished at the center of her dreams a home, husband and children. It was many years before she relinquished the dream. She would have seen it come true if a kittenish young cousin had not drifted in a few weeks before Ella was to be married to Delbert Thompson. The young cousin stole the lover, and Ella put her wedding dress away unfinished.

Ella had to give Delbert up, but not of her own accord. Later sacrifices were voluntary. She took the orphan babe of her cousin and Delbert and brought up the child as her own. She gave up her long-planned trip abroad, first to educate the child Hope, then to care for her invalid mother, and last of all, to help Hope's daughter Gretchen untangle herself from a dangerous love affair. She gave up, also, a love that came to her in her mature years because John Stevens who loved her was already—most unhappily—married. Finally she had to give up her teaching.

Her sacrifices did not make a martyr of her. They hurt her, but they did not destroy her vitality or her sense of humor. She was one of those blessed people who not only can do good deeds but can do them with a light touch. Fortunately for the comfort of the reader, who will probably become quite attached to Ella Bishop, Mrs. Aldrich lets her end her teaching—in spite of the deliberately requested resignation—in a blaze of glory.

The book is a sincere tribute to real teachers the world over. It is also a history of the development of a midwestern college from a glorified high school with its one Central Call, to a great institution, important for its beautiful buildings, its throngs of students and its educational, financial and athletic successes. What most readers will be more interested to know is that it is built round a keen and joyous personality, and that from cover to cover, it is a sparkling story that loses none of its vigor by being an account of everyday living.

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Rehearse: "to harrow again"

The farmer, after plowing his field, goes over it with a harrow to break up the clods and level the ground. Sometimes, in order to make the field still smoother, he harrows it over again. In Old French, *herce* meant "a harrow," *hercier* meant "to harrow," and *rehercier* meant "to harrow over again." This word was borrowed in Middle English as *rehercen* and came into Modern English as *rehearse*. Meanwhile the meaning has shifted from the literal to the metaphorical. Now we *rehearse*, not the plowed field, but a speech, a play, or the like.

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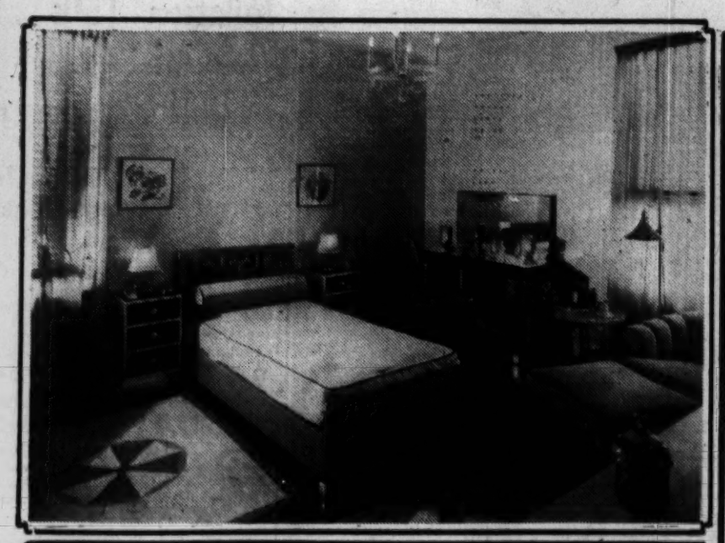
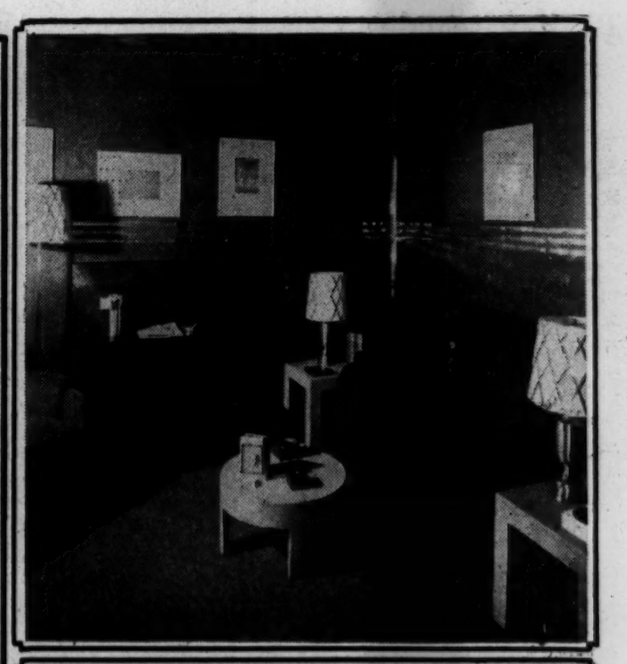
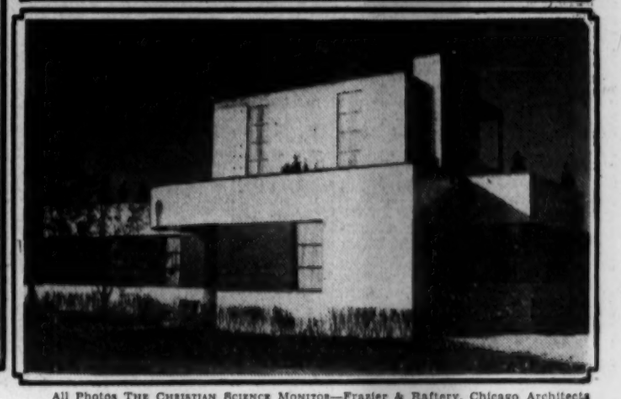






All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Frazier & Raftery, Chicago Architects

The Masonite house at the Century of Progress exposition is one of the most interesting of the group of model houses on exhibition there. It is a small house, but built so as to give unusual opportunities for interior decorative treatment.

The chief interest of the room on the upper left, which is known as the cellophane bedroom, is the combination of new materials, mixed with traditional motifs. The walls are covered with cellophane, split, braided, and backed with white linen. Cellophane is also used for the drapes, both glass curtains and overdrapes. The bed is covered in Nile-green leather. The shell-backed chair and ottoman bring a Victorian note into the room.

Below on the left is the dining end of the living room, which shows interesting window treatment, using Venetian blinds painted blue to match walls. The overdrapes, of rich Fortuny cloth in damask pattern, are glazed to bring out the metallic design. The dining table, covered in this picture, is wood painted black and trimmed in Greek design of gold—very classic. The dining chairs are of provincial-type Directoire, of fruitwood, and upholstered in cream-colored wool tapestry.

The walls of the living room in the center have been covered with a thin wood veneer stained a vibrant lapis lazuli blue. This covering comes in rolls like wall paper. The ceiling is a light cream, and the floor, of Masonite pressed wood in parquet design, is dark brown. The mantel, matched by mirror frame and bookshelves, is of dull aluminum finish. The three overstuffed pieces are covered in a wool chevron cloth, very light ivory-cream color, and trimmed in luxuriant silk brush fringe.

In the little study or den on the upper right, perched atop the Masonite house, Masonite pressed wood has been used for floor, walls and ceiling, to demonstrate the versatile uses of this material. The three small tables are of cork in natural shade. The antique game table is of walnut. A white Venetian blind is at the window just to the left of the picture.

Grand Manner On A Small Scale

By LESLIE HARRIS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

PROVING the point that a small house need neither be stuffy nor plain, given a sufficiently clever architect and a sufficiently bold decorator, the Masonite house at the Century of Progress exposition is one of the most interesting of the group of model houses.

The very nature of this design, which was the prize winner from 75 entries submitted to the Masonite manufacturers, gave the decorator a sense of freedom, artistically and practically, which she has taken advantage of to the fullest. This freedom came to her through the unusual spaciousness of the interior and through the breaking away from conventionality of design and materials which has occurred in the house itself.

Starting out to be but a bungalow such as might be built by a middle-income family, the Masonite house turned out to be a small home in the grand manner, with almost unlimited possibilities for interior decorative treatment. The spaciousness of the front part of the house—entrance hall and living-dining room—is surprising. This hall, with a sweeping staircase going up to the roof deck and den, has the air of belonging to a house four or five times as costly—this house costs around $7000—and suggests luxury. The living room, of extremely generous proportions, could be called a drawing room without exaggeration, being 24 by 31 with a 12-foot ceiling, and having again the grand manner.

Decorative Values In the Building Materials

The products which the house was built to demonstrate lend themselves to that clear-cut incisiveness of design which is called "the modern." Inside and out, these pressed-wood materials have been used, the exterior giving large sweeps of wall space that display the large sheet forms of this wallboard.

Thus, the house itself favors modern treatment of the interior, and to say that it is not modern would be incorrect. To say that Mrs. Marjorie Thorsch, of Highland Park, Ill., who decorated the house and designed some of the furniture, has taken advantage of the new freedom of modern decoration, without letting go of traditional influences and details, blending new and modern materials together with old and classic motifs, is perhaps more correct. She has taken what she wanted from the old and the new, and let the demands of the house itself dictate how they shall be used.

Blue and Ivory for Largest Room

Through the entrance hall of brown and white pressed wood walls, the visitor enters the spacious living-dining room of blue and ivory, flooded with light from two large bays, and scintillating with the warmth of lapis-lazuli walls. These, instead of being painted or papered are covered with a thin wood veneer, and stained the desired shade. Very light ivory ceiling, deeply upholstered furniture, tufted rugs and damask draperies, all of the same shade, make this definitely a room of blue and ivory—cool, inviting, restful. At one end, a large fireplace of aluminum and a tall mirror bordered with the same metal above it are flanked by two recessed tiers of bookshelves. In front of this setting is grouped the matched set of three overstuffed pieces, which can be arranged in three or four different groupings. They are richly upholstered in ivory colored chevron cloth, trimmed in luxurious silk moss fringe. On the floor, which is made of dark brown blocks of pressed wood, is a hand-tufted rug of ivory shade.

Now to turn about and face the opposite end of the room. Here, set in a rectangular bay, and backed with blue Venetian blinds, is the dining-room table, long and slender of black finished wood, very classic in design and trimmed in gold. To the table are drawn chairs of fruitwood, of a provincial Directoire type, upholstered with a natural color wool material. In the corner of this portion of the room stands a large whitish overstuffed chair which helps to relate the dining end to the living end.

Draperies Add Note of Luxury

The final touch of elegance is given the room by the luxurious draperies, quite plainly hung with flat valance above. The material is rich Fortuny cloth in damask design, glazed to bring out the metallic weave.

Leaving the living room for the sleeping section, one is attracted immediately by the mention of a cellophane room. And so there is—not the master bedroom, but the guest room. Here this adaptable new stuff, first used for such plain purposes as keeping candy bars clean and fresh, has been elevated to a decorating material and wall covering. On the walls, cellophane backed by linen has been shredded and braided into a kind of basket-weave. Sleek and shiny, it is just the kind of background for a bedroom of shimmery mirrored furniture in a distinctly feminine atmosphere such as that here. But this is not all. Cellophane is used also for both the glass curtains and overdraperies. The former are of a finely knitted texture, in white; the latter, rather coarsely knitted, colored to match the bed, which is covered in Nile green leather. In general design and material the bed is modern enough, but the cutout work suggests a Grecian pattern.

Beside the bed are two night tables in the form of narrow chests of drawers, of green mirrored glass with frames covered in silver leaf. The dressing table is made completely of glass, combining both silvered and green mirror.

Something traditional and familiar has been included in each room, and here it is the Victorian shell-backed chair, which with ottoman serves as chaise longue. It is covered in a pin-striped light gray corduroy and trimmed with green piping.

A Man's Room of Distinction

Passing over the master bedroom, which is less interesting although quite attractive, one takes the stairs to the second floor. There, in addition to a large roof deck a cozy den or study is hidden away at the top of the steps. The Masonite materials have here been used in natural color, a rich dark brown, to create a room of warmth and masculinity. Where the large sheets meet, copper strips cover the joints, adding an interesting decorative touch. The rug used in this room is of a new texture, combining cellophane and wool, braided. Two pieces of overstuffed furniture, a short sofa and club chair, are upholstered in a heavy wool material, of terra cotta color.

Three low tables of cork, and three copper lamps with white paper shades with criss-crossed strips of copper metallic paper, are vivacious touches. Perchance, whenever the men of the house are wanted they will be found here, and to go from this little hideaway down to the blue-and-white living room is like going from one world to another, and that, of course, is just as it should be.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

A Devon-Cornwall Holiday

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Plymouth, Eng.

WE HAD only four days at our disposal—the rest of the week after we landed at Plymouth—but the time was so full of new-old sights that the four days seem like as many weeks now they are over. It was my first visit to England, and the first of my wife and daughter to that part of it. Buses, we found, would not allow us to see all we wanted to, in so short a time, so a car was rented for the two days' stay in the city of debarking.

Then new experiences began, particularly for the driver. Right-hand drive, left-hand gear shift, keeping to the left of the road—these were enough to divert the first hour of attention to the car and from the fascination of the surroundings. But very soon the driving had to take care of itself, for no one could afford to give thought to a machine after reaching the countryside of Devon.

It is said that some of the roads still in use there were built by the Romans. I've no doubt we drove over some of these, for it must have taken all the centuries since to sink the narrow ways so deep into the earth. A goodly portion of the time may also have been necessary to mass their vertical banks with the thick mosses and ivy and to top them with the broad-bodied trees that send strong, partly covered roots far to the lower ground levels.

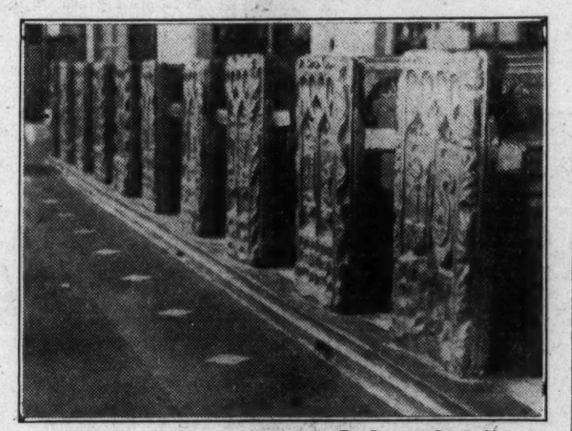
The Snapshot We Didn't Get

The most delightful of all passed through that day was Yealhampton—and the cameras had been left in our rooms! Otherwise this letter would have with it a picture of a large, white, thatched cottage, standing by itself a little out of the village and backed by tall, sheltering trees. The thick, brown roofline was pushed up in easy curves by three varied dormers and a child was standing in the bright sun, just within one of the deeply recessed doorways. She was watching a man sitting on a wide stone close by while he ate his lunch. Meanwhile his pony, hitched to a quaint two-wheeled cart, lunched, too, on the thick roadside grass. Incidentally, its people don't respect the map's spelling of their village's name. They call it Yampton.

From Torcross to Torquay

A leisurely drive of about 20 miles east through rich farming country and numerous villages brought us to the headlands of Torcross and the sight of the sea. Northward along this shore, close to the water or a little inland, the smooth road has hills such as one might not meet in a week of New England mountain motoring, for headland after headland reaches out into the ocean, each capped with green and with walls ragged brown and dull red and yellow. Between them may sweep sandy beaches that lack any house, or a stream may end its course and attract a town.

The homeward turn of this day's journey was Torquay, the mile or so of its fine beach active with many hundreds of bathers and having every accompaniment of a most popular English seaside resort. Thence we take the shorter and all-inland route to Plymouth, through Totnes, for the day has little sunlight left. Though the car's mileage has been small for the hours, we are content.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Kilkhampton Church, Devonshire, England, are to be found these sixteenth-century oak pews with richly carved ends

Devon Hedges

Where the roadsides were not of marked height, the hedges seemed almost as venerable. They are not simply massed and trimmed shrubbery as in America, but structures, several feet wide at the base, with slanting sides and a flattened top. From this, some hedge shrub grows, rooted in the bases that appear to be built of earth and flat stones together. All over the succession of gently sloping hills that fill this region, the smooth and intensively cultivated fields, some enlivened by grazing cattle, are cut up by these frequent heavy lines of verdure, for the hedges are the only fences seen.

It was only a few miles from Plymouth that we began to reach little villages of small, close-packed houses and shops, with thatched roofs. Narrow lanes of steep, stepped passageways might lead up on our left to hilltops and, on our right, down to some stream or ocean inlet. The buildings may have been standing several centuries, but the villagers know only that they are, "Yes, very old."

Tavistock Church and Abbey

Having seen a little of the eastern portion of this peninsula and shown respect for the fame of Plymouth as the starting point of the Mayflower's voyage and of Sir Francis Drake's assault on the Spanish Armada, the next day we headed straight north for the high shores of Bideford Bay, about 50 miles away. The first half hour's ride brought us to evidence of medieval England at Tavistock, with its church and abbey that have a history of nearly 1000 years.

Doubtless its story is not much unlike that of scores of similar establishments in this land, all holding threads extending into the great and luminous fabric on which kings and church dignitaries are pictured as major figures. Lesser ones are their chief supporters and favorites, in cassock or in armor. Least remembered, if at all, would appear the humble mass of workers on the soil or at trades, whose small earnings paid, in one way or another, for all the rich and splendid structures and trappings of church and state.

Dartmoor, Heather-Clad

A few minutes out of Tavistock and the edge of the lofty plateau known as Dartmoor is reached. As we skirt the western edge of this succession of low, gently-sloping hills which rise in the distance to 2000 feet in height, no trees whatever are seen, only smooth, heather-covered slopes, tan or soft purple in the sunshine. For all its seeming suavity of service and softness of color, it is a wilderness remote and rugged and forbidding in some portions.

The road runs through unfenced stretches of these plains and hills, the full-blossomed heather abundant on both sides of it. Cart paths and footways beckon us to follow them, although everywhere the heather itself is but a few inches high and nothing higher than it and scrub fern would hinder one from walking at will. Neither village nor house could be seen anywhere, only a shepherd's wagon, in which he lives while tending his flocks, moving it from day to day as they feed.

Clovelly Has No Motorcars

A dozen or so miles more and we are beyond Dartmoor and in an hour reach sight of the ocean near Clovelly, which is our turning point. This little fishing town, caught in a ravine that gashes the steep cliffs of Bideford Bay, is probably the quaintest place in all England. Seen from the water, it looks as if its 40 or 50 tiny buildings had slid from the steep, thickly wooded slopes and settled helter-skelter between the water's edge and the crest of the cliff, a quarter of a mile above.

Horses and carts cannot traverse its main thoroughfare, six to eight feet wide, with its terraced surface covered with cobblestones. Only burros are in sight as a means of transportation of people and goods. Flowers, trees, and shrubs grow everywhere, wild if they are allowed, but generously cultivated in the tiny plots about the many little stone buildings that are close-packed along the single thoroughfare and scattered along the paths which branch from it.

Another Church, Then Home

After a stay of an hour or two, our return trip was interrupted at Kilkhampton by an old church and its yard crowded with trees. It is a simple square-towered building of mixed Norman and early Gothic style. The newest portion is dated in the mid-sixteenth century, and the oldest is 400 years earlier. Within, its interest is even greater, for here are sixteenth century oak pews with richly carved ends, no two in the whole church being alike. Even the book-rests are nearly three inches thick and also of oak. The barrel-ribbed vaulting, which the rector classed as a wagon roof, was especially fine.

Dusk was coming on, and it was wholly dark when we reached the slopes of Dartmoor again, but we stopped by the roadside there to gather more heather, for its flowers could be seen in the starlight.

A Royal Wedding Present

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

KEENLY interested in antique curios and modern needlework, Queen Mary combined the two leanings by presenting a charming antique needlecase to the Hon. Phyllis Astor, daughter of Lady Astor, M. P., on the occasion of the young lady's recent marriage. The case, or reticule, is of gold with a chased surface and fittings of scissors, thimble, needles and various small accessories for fine embroidery.

The royal collector, by the way, has up to date presented the Royal United Service Museum with no fewer than seven relics of the Duke of Wellington. She searches both London auction rooms and curio shops in her quest of antiques. It is said that on the eve of her departure for Cowes she sent the museum a relief portrait of the Iron Duke, beautifully carved in ivory.

An Auction Room Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARCELS of miscellaneous antique engravings and similar articles sent to the London salesrooms have in recent years frequently proved to contain unsuspected treasures of considerable value.

An "album" described as containing a number of engravings, mezzotints and drawings by old masters was put up to auction in the West End the other day. Instead of being worth a few pounds it fetched no less than 2000 guineas. Presumably the successful bidder, and the under-bidder in examining the album before the sale, had discovered in it some very fine Rembrandt etchings.

About ten years ago, a parcel of music in the Baroness Burdett-Coutts sale realized a little more than £2. The buyer in examining his purchase not long afterwards discovered in it a rare Shelley tract which was subsequently re-sold for £700.

More Fans for the Metropolitan

Twenty fans have been given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mrs. Thomas Hunt. Seventeen of these afe European and three Chinese. The most notable is, perhaps, a rare printed fan made between the years 1797 and 1799, upon which appears a portrait of Napoleon I. It is an engraving by Chaudet, and it is surrounded by neo-classic ornament.

Most of the European fans belong to the first half of the Nineteenth Century. On the leaf of one is painted an episode from Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," and a portion of the score is also used in the decoration. The Paris Exposition of 1855 is the inspiration for another animated scene on a French fan, this time a lithograph.

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NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

SALE DAYS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

EXHIBITION

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, from 10 A. M. to time of sale.

Hundreds of choice pieces from storage and various estates to be sold to the highest bidder. Cash must be realized. The Collection consists of a large Assortment of Livable Furniture, including Duncan Fyfe Dining Tables, Sets of Chippendale and Hepplewhite Chairs, Sideboards, Card, Side Work, Tip and Dressing Tables, Bureaus, Highboys, Secretaries, Banjo and Grandmother Clocks, High and Low Post Beds; a large variety of Mirrors; Barrels of Solid and Sheffield Family Silver, China, Glass, Pewter and Prints. A Large Collection of Hooked Rugs and many other pieces too numerous to mention.

SALE UNDER DIRECTION OF J. B. BEAUREGARD

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Remains Extremely Dull And Prices Firm

Stock Market Is Listless and Fluctuations in Narrow Range

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Most financial markets moved at a snail's pace today, progress apparently being impeded by irregularity in grains and other commodities.

Stocks dipped and rallied listlessly in trading that was the dullest in some weeks. Alcohols and specialties were given mild support, but the list, as a whole, merely drifted.

The close was steady to firm. Transfers approximated only 600,000 shares.

Further governmental action to adjust labor difficulties and push up commodity prices acted as an early stimulant on equities. Grains, however, reacted after a show of strength, and stocks were without sufficient vitality to proceed very far alone.

Afte a rather sharp break, wheat and corn rallied somewhat indecisively and shares improved. Cotton was firm. Bonds showed a fair amount of resistance.

The dollar moved up substantially against leading foreign exchanges.

Specialties up 1 to around 3, included National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Schenley and American Commercial Alcohol.

Some of the New York traction stocks got up around 2 points. Among others up 1 to around 2 were Celanese, Industrial Rayon, Case, Deere, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, U. S. Steel and Union Pacific.

The metals were quite narrow, although U. S. Smelting advanced about a point.

American Telephone was easy throughout, and the majority of the rails did little.

Banking Sentiment Better

While speculators generally were undecided as to forthcoming market developments, banking quarters apparently felt better than in some time past. Until recently leading financiers were of the opinion that currency inflation was only a matter of time. Now the picture, in the eyes of most bankers, has assumed a brighter aspect, and doubts are openly expressed that there will be any monetary tinkering at all.

The stand of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion on the "sound money" question, the banking contingent believes, is fairly representative of the feeling throughout the nation. Some economic observers, however, hold that drastic currency expansion is not a dead letter and that, even if President Roosevelt does not exert his prerogatives in the matter, the next session of Congress may do so. At the same time, it is admitted that by the time the session convenes the "honest dollar" movement may have gained such headway that the inflation will be permanently shelved.

Bond Market Inactive

The bond market rounded out the week with a show of price stability, but the session was rather colorless and inactive.

United States Government and prime corporation loans, subject to close scrutiny these days because of possible monetary developments, continued to absorb whatever selling came into them at no sacrifice to values. The Libertys and some of the Treasury's rose a little, and over the balance of the list there were negligible recessions. High grade industrial ratings like Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe 4s and American Telephone issues scored modest gains.

In the semi-speculative class the price movement was uneven, although a considerable number of loans climbed a bit to approximately the best levels of the week. Western Union 5s, New York Central 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4½s and Pennsylvania issues forged ahead fractions to a point.

The foreign list also moved irregularly under light trading. Canada 5s, Italy and Japanese obligations attained better levels, while the 7s of Poland, Sao Paulo and Germany eased to a like extent.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.86	.87⅜	.83½	.86¼	+.01¼
May	.90	.91⅝	.87¼	.90⅝	+.01⅜
July	.88¾	.89⅞	.86¼	.89¼	+.01½
	Corn				
December	.42¼	.42¾	.39¼	.41	+ ⅝
May	.43⅝	.43¾	.40¼	.43⅝	+.01¼
July	.50½	.51⅝	.48½	.50¾	+ ¼
	Oats				
December	.33½	.35	.30½	.34⅛	—.01⅜
May	.37½	.38⅞	.34¼	.34¼	—.03
July	.35¼	.36	.32⅞	.34¼	— ⅛

Cotton Movement

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—American cotton moved into sight in larger volume this week than in the same last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into-sight this week was 677,000 bales, compared with 569,000 last year. The total into-sight during the season to date is 3,239,000 bales, compared with 2,880,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Unfavorable dividend changes this week totaled 21 compared with 13 favorable revisions, thus reversing the trend of the last two months, says Standard Statistics Company. Fourteen dividends were cut and seven passed. Two were increased, four were resumed, three extras were declared and four initial payments appeared.

Active Buying in Hardware

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Buying activity in the wholesale hardware market went ahead sharply this week in comparison with the previous week. New York jobbers reported that sales up to Friday were heavier than in any similar period for the past six weeks.

Wool Top Futures

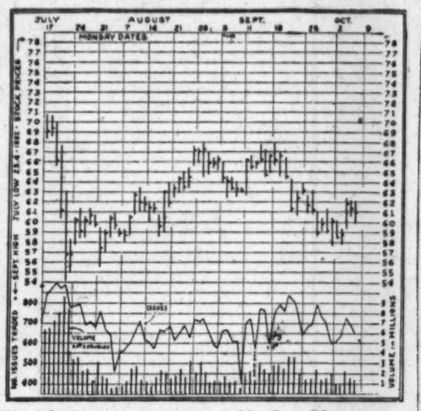
	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	103.00	103.00	—.50
December	103.50	103.50	—.50
January	103.50	103.70	—.70
March	104.20	104.70	—.80
May	104.50	105.00	—.60
July	104.90	105.00	—.80

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 7	Oct. 6
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	400	17½	16⅝	17½	17
11¾	4⅜	.6	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
113	47½	3⅝†	Air Reduction	300	103¼	101¼	103¼	102
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9800	26⅜	25½	25⅝	26
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
148½	74¾	6	Allied Chem	500	139	137½	139	137¾
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	300	17⅛	17	17	16⅝
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
47	18½	2	Amerada	800	45¼	44¼	45	43
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
64	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	53½	53½	53½	53½
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	2400	93	91¾	93	92½
39¾	6⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	28⅝	28	28⅝	27⅝
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5100	63	61½	62¼	60¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1200	10	9½	9⅝	9¾
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	20	20	20	20¼
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	15	15	15	15
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	900	10¼	10	10¼	10
3½	⅞	..	Am La France	300	1⅝	1	1⅛	1⅛
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	300	32⅝	32	32	31⅝
62	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	..
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
41⅛	9⅞	1⅛	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22½	22¼	22¼	22
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	3000	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
31⅞	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	19	18½	18½	18⅝
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12000	45⅝	44⅜	45	45½
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	92⅜	92¼	92¾	92
27	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	21¼	20¾	21	21
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	59	59	59	59
47⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	300	39⅞	39½	39½	39
74	26½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	64	64	64	62¾
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	120⅝	119	119⅜	120
25	3⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅝
37½	7	..	Am Type F pf	210	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛
43¼	10⅞	7	Am Wat W & E	1700	23¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2400	12⅞	12½	12⅜	12½
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3600	57¾	56	56¾	55¼
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8000	16⅜	15⅞	15½	15⅝
7¾	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	300	4¼	4	4	4
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	600	51	51	51	50
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	900	55⅝	54¼	54¼	54⅞
79⅝	50	3	Atchison pf	300	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
31⅞	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	1800	27¼	27¼	27⅝	26½
28¼	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1100	27½	27	27½	27
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	300	48*	47	48½	48
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	9¾	9¼	9½	9
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2600	12	12⅜	12⅞	12½
80	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	40⅞	39	40⅝	..
37⅜	8½	..	Balt & Ohio	2200	27½	26⅜	27	26½
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	1100	9⅜	9¼	9½	9½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1200	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
18	13¼	1½	Beni Ind Loan	300	14½	14⅜	14⅝	14¼
21¼	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	1000	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	34¾	34	34⅝	33¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	55½	55½	55½	55⅞
29½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	24	23⅞	24¼	24
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝
65	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	68	68	68	..
34½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	47⅜	45⅝	47⅜	45¼
37⅜	18	1.80	Borden	700	24	23½	24	23½
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	600	9	9	9	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	7100	34½	31¾	34½	31⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	600	7½	7½	7½	..
88⅛	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	68	66	66	64
9⅛	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25	25	25	25¼
5	⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	14⅜	14	14½	14⅛
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	3	3	3	3
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7½	1	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	25⅞
			—C—					
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2700	31½	30¾	31⅜	30½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	2900	69⅞	67⅝	69½	67¼
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	70½	70½	70½	70½
9¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1400	21¾	20½	20½	20½
58⅞	8½	..	Celanese Corp	51300	51¾	49½	50⅞	50½
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	8100	37¾	37	37½	36⅞
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	39
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	43	42½	42½	42¾
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
16	1½	..	Chi & N'western	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	28600	44⅝	43½	44¼	43⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	6800	1¾	1	1⅛	1⅞
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	20	4½	4¼	4¼	..
2½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1700	2	1½	2	2
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	80½	80½	80½	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	21	21	21	20½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	27	27	27	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	17600	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	500	53½	51⅝	52	52
19	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	17	16¾	17	16⅞
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2000	34⅞	34⅝	34¾	34⅝
97⅛	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92⅞
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	35200	39½	38	39	38⅞
6¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	4700	2¾	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairne	11500	25¾	25	25⅝	25½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
64¼	39½	3.40	Consol Gas	6100	41⅞	41	41⅞	41½
99	82¼	5	Consol Gas pf	100	86	86	86	..
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	6800	13½	12¾	13	13⅛
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼
10¼	1½	..	Container A	600	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
4½	¼	..	Container B	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	1000	66½	65½	66	66
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	3800	17⅝	17	17¼	17⅜
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1200	89	88½	89	88⅜
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
63	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	300	39	38½	39	38
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
11½	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	50
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
			—D—					
8¾	1⅝	..	Davega St	200	8¼	8	8¼	8
8¾	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¼
49	5⅞	..	Deere & Co	2700	33	30½	32½	30½
93¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	700	63	63	63	63
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	1700	28¼	27¾	27¾	27½
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	31½	31	31	31
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	25¾
31	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29½	29½	29½	29½
39½	12	1f	Dome Mines	29100	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	37
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas Aic	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4600	78	76¾	78	77
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	113½	113½	113½	..
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	500	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	17½	17½	17½	17¼
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1600	7	6¾	7	6⅞
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	44	43¼	44	43
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
25⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
29½	4⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6¾
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	49¾	49	49	49½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
26¼	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
19	12½	..	Fox Film A	100	18¾	15¾	15¾	16
47⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1900	44½	43¼	44½	41⅞
			—G—					
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	100	17	17	17	17½
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	300	14½	14½	14½	14¼
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	6100	20⅜	19½	19¾	19¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	36¼	35⅜	35⅞	35⅞
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
16½	3⅛	..	Gen G & E cv pf	300	10½	10	10½	..
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	800	66	65½	66	65¼
106½	92½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	104½	104½	104½	105
35¾	10	1	Gen Motors	29600	31	30¼	30½	30⅛
8½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	500	3	3	3	..
4¼	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	2	2	2	2
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2600	13½	12⅞	13½	13
75	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	100	58	58	58	59
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
20	3¾	..	Glidden	100	15½	15⅜	15⅞	16
16	3	..	Globe (Adolf)	900	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	400	20¼	20½	20½	20¾
21⅞	3	..	Goodrich	1600	14¼	14	14	14
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	100	34½	34½	34½	35⅛
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2900	35½	34	34	34¾
15⅝	3⅞	..	Graham Paige	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
33	4⅝	..	Granby	100	10¾	10	10⅝	10¼
16⅜	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1200	21	20	21	20¾
17⅝	3½	..	Great Nor Ore	400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11
71½	35½	2.40	Great West Sug	8700	40¼	39	39⅝	39
4⅜	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
			—H—					
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
7½	⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	60	3½	3¼	3½	3
85½	44	3½†	Hazel Atlas	400	83	83	83	82½
3½	¾	..	Hayes Body	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
63	18	1½	Hercules Powder	200	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48½
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	106	106	106	..
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	49
90	64¾	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	200	5¼	5½	5¼	5
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	200	28	27½	28	26½
7⅜	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	100	5	5	5	5
33	5½	1	Howe Sound	100	32	32	32	31½
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	400	15⅜	15½	15½	15
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	700	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
7⅞	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Ill Central	600	31	29½	30½	30
60	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	600	74½	71	74½	72
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2½	2¾	2½	2
10½	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	2800	10¾	9½	10⅝	9¼
4½	⅝	..	Intercon Rub	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
153½	75⅜	.6	Int Business M	300	136½	136	136¼	136
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
40	6½	..	Int Cement	100	28	28	28	28½
46	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	1500	39¼	38½	38¾	38
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
22⅜	3¾	..	Int Nickel	5000	19⅜	19½	19½	19½
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	11¼	10⅜	10¾	11
56⅜	24¾	2	Int Shoe	300	45	44⅜	45	44½
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	100	38	38	38	38½
21¾	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	3800	13⅜	12¾	13	13
			—J—					
60⅝	12¼	..	Johns Manville	1200	54¼	52⅝	53⅞	53⅜
			—K—					
24½	6½	..	Kan C South	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
5⅝	2⅜	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	3	3	3	3⅛
6¼	⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	1800	12¾	12¼	12½	13¼
37	7⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	800	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	23⅛
17⅛	5½	.80	Kresge	400	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
			—L—					
78	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	77	77	77	..
6⅜	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	400	3	2¾	2¾	3
27¾	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	17	17	17	..
22½	17	..	Life Saver	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
37⅝	4¾	.20	Libbey-Owens-F	1500	30¼	29⅞	30	29¾
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	1200	31½	30¼	30⅞	30½
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	600	32½	32¼	32½	32
78⅛	35	6½	Loews pf	100	73	73	73	..
4¼	1⅜	..	Loft Inc	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	28	27½	28	28
4	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	100	2	2	2	11⅞
20¼	4	..	Ludlum Steel	300	12	12	12	
			—M—					
4⅞	¾	..	McCrory Stores	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
47½	18	1½	McIntyre Porcu	6500	43½	43¾	43⅝	43⅜
95¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	78¾	77½	78¾	78½
3⅜	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
65⅝	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	500	57	56½	56½	56

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

The market responded obligingly to the specifications listed in our last comment here. First, the average turned up from the critical level of 57-58. This encouraging signal was followed on Wednesday by a significant recovery, which was accompanied by marked increase in volume, and was the fourth largest single day's gain this year. There would appear to be justification for anticipating better days ahead—marketwise. The suggested guideposts for the week are: (1) dullness on reactions with our average holding above 59-60; (2) an advance decisively through 62-63 which would point to an important upward trend.

25	12	..	Man Elv gtd	60	24	22¾	24	..
17	6	..	Man Elv ng	3800	18½	16½	18½	16½
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	500	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
20¼	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
10	3	..	Marshall Field	300	16¼	16	16⅛	16¼
28½	10	..	Martin Parry	600	5½	4¾	5½	4¼
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
17½	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	100	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¼
71	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	66	66	66	66¼
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	4500	21	20¼	20⅝	20⅜
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	200	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
36¾	7¾	..	Motor

Financial: News and Comment

Marked Business Gains Shown By Most Countries

Last 12 Months See General Recovery in Industry

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Since the summer of 1932, when the low point of the world depression was reached, there has been a marked improvement in business activity in the principal industrial countries, accompanied by a recovery in world prices of staple commodities. This is the general conclusion in respect to world economic conditions and trends presented in a statement issued yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The world-wide improvement, the Conference Board finds, occurred largely in the last four months of 1932. In 1933 business recovery continued through the month of July. Statistics for the month of August are not yet available, and it is impossible to say whether or not the rest of the world has experienced a recession in business activity similar to that which occurred in the United States.

Examination of various business indices, the Conference Board states, shows that the low point of the world business depression was reached in the summer of 1932. In most countries business was at its lowest ebb in the month of August. Index numbers of industrial production in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Belgium, and other countries reached the low point in the middle of 1932. Since that time there has been a distinct improvement.

Prices Also Recover

Coinciding with this improvement in business activity in the principal industrial countries of the world, there occurred a recovery in world prices of raw materials and foodstuffs—wheat, sugar, coffee, cotton, rubber, silk, tin, wool hides and leather. In the last quarter of 1932, these prices again turned downward, but for the first time since 1929 prices of most staple commodities at the end of the year remained above the low points for the year. The decline in wholesale prices in practically all countries of the world was either arrested or greatly slowed down in the second half of 1932.

The decline in the volume and the value of world trade was also stopped in the last half of 1932, while the League of Nations index of world prices of internationally traded commodities moved in a horizontal direction. Security prices either moved horizontally or turned upward in the second half of the year in all financial markets.

Restriction of bank credit, due to the desire for increased liquidity, came to an end in the second half of 1932 and eliminated one of the powerful forces of deflation. Central bank rates of discount and open-market interest rates for short-term funds were reduced to the lowest levels since the world War. A tremendous volume of idle funds has accumulated in the principal financial centers and is available to finance an extensive business revival.

The volume of unemployment remained high throughout 1932, but the increase in unemployment was stopped.

Debtor-Creditor Relations

The relations between creditor and debtor countries were fundamentally altered. The debtor nations were able to adjust their balances of merchandise trade to the situation created by the complete cessation of international lending. Practically without exception, the debtor nations have converted large import surpluses into considerable export surpluses on merchandise account.

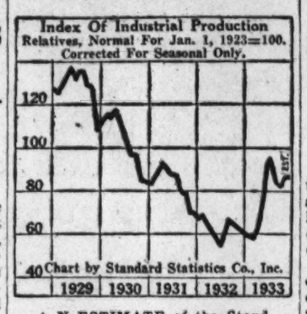
This was accomplished through a great reduction in the total volume and value of foreign trade, imports having been reduced more drastically than exports. The creditor nations, on the other hand, with the exception of the United States, continued to maintain large import surpluses, while the American surplus of commodity exports was drastically reduced. These shifts in the balances of merchandise trade prepared the ground for a new movement of international funds and facilitated a recovery of prices.

In 1932 the problem of German reparations was eliminated from the sphere of economics and politics. The inter-allied debts to the United States are still a political factor, but to all intents and purposes they may be regarded as non-existent, from the point of view of their influence on the balances of international payments.

On the whole, the creditor-debtor relations have reached a stage where the threat of new defaults has largely disappeared and where the question of refinancing and of making new arrangements with the debtors deserves serious attention on the part of the creditors.

It should be added that the position of the debtor countries has been materially improved by the depreciation of the dollar and the pound sterling.

Industrial Output Estimated for Year



AN ESTIMATE of the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for the last three months of 1933 is shown above.

It will be noted that the figures are expected to be well above any similar figures since the fall of 1930.

Trade Slackens But Further Impetus Seen in Background

Despite Drop in Certain Lines of Business and Industry, Dun & Bradstreet's Activity Barometer Rises—Strike Wave Intensifies Hesitation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—For the first time in many months Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., has taken off its rosy-hued glasses and views events less optimistically in its current review of trade conditions during the week.

This authority says that the general pace of trade has become perceptibly slower, reports from nearly all parts of the country emphasizing a slackening of activity in both centers of production and distribution.

"While consumers' reserves appear to be far from exhausted," says the review, "and retailers of merchandise are receiving the benefit of more than $2,000,000,000 returned from hoarding since March, it is becoming apparent that wages are lagging behind advancing prices.

"The spread of the strike wave has intensified hesitation, bringing operations in some industries virtually to a point of cessation, and preventing the rate of others from being advanced."

Rising Currents Underneath

However, the review finds encouragement in the fact that "the apparent calm on the surface of business movement, conceals the rising currents beneath, which are destined to provide the needed agitation to push the wave of recovery nearer its goal." "These currents," adds the survey, "center chiefly around a more cohesive control of labor, the releasing of deposits frozen in banks since March, the spending of some $3,000,000,000 for public works, and closer coöperation of banking institutions with the Administration to liberate funds to manufacturers and merchants.

"The difficulty of obtaining bank accommodations, despite the growing reserves lying unproductive in vaults, is being reflected in the cessation of industries to absorb additional workers and the inability of the public to continue buying goods at the high rate recorded in August and a part of September."

Despite the lagging pace of industry, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, showed a gain of 0.8 per cent over the week preceding. This gain, though slight, has finally terminated the continuous decline during the last two months.

Consumer Buying Slackens

Referring to consumer buying, the review says:

"In most parts of the country, retail trade has held fairly steady to last week's level, but gains which should be accumulating at this period were almost entirely absent. While no feeling of apprehension can be discerned, the attitude of consumers generally is one of hesitation, awaiting the force of some strong impetus to release the funds which admittedly are nearly double those available a year ago for the acquisition of merchandise.

"This force already is being provided by the Buy Now campaign, and in those districts where it has started in advance of its official inauguration next week by the NRA, dollar volume of retail sales has risen as much as 30 per cent above last October's total in the corresponding week. Although spectacular high-pressure methods are not to be employed in creating a national psychology toward the advisability of purchasing before further price rises will have appeared, the widespread dissemination of information regarding the Administration's aims is being counted upon to develop the strongest surge of consumer buying that has been in evidence in five years at least."

Strikes Deterrent Factor

With the fewer gains recorded in retail distribution the upswing in wholesale trading has been diminished further, states the review. Buyers appeared to be occupied in the movement of merchandise now on hand and were awaiting the establishment of a definite trend before considering new commitments.

Despite the slight reversal in the downtrend of some industries, the recovery was reported to be not sufficiently wide to offset the persistent lack of gains in most divisions, which left the general operating level about at the same position as a week ago. Further handicaps to progress have appeared in the "untimely current plague of strikes and walkouts, with some fear in evidence that the zealousness of impatient agitators may act as a deterrent to the efforts of the National Recovery Administration to revive languishing trade," says the review. With the exception of centers where labor troubles have disrupted normal operations, employment was about on a par with that of a week ago, as gains were reported in only a few districts.

Mills Sold Ahead

"One of the outstanding exceptions to the current trend is provided by the textile industry, as wool consumption and spindle activity continue to gain, with the manufacture of cotton goods a close second," adds the review. "The demand for piece goods has been large, principally from the men's wear lines, although dealers in women's wear goods are becoming more active. Further advances in the quotations on finished goods are contemplated, as current prices are being held firmly. Mills are sold ahead, and in some cases have been forced to refuse orders.

"In the past four months, there has been a decided change for the better in the rubber industry and there is every indication that this improvement will be maintained at least for the balance of the year."

Conditions in the lumber trade appeared to be much more satisfactory than they have been for the last few years. Inquiries were increasing and there has been reported a slight increase in orders. For the first time in several weeks, sales of west coast mills have exceeded the much-curtailed production.

British Electric 'Grid' Is Completed

London

GREAT BRITAIN'S electricity transmission scheme, called the "Grid," is completed. Into it have gone about 12,000 tons of aluminum, £14,700 worth of copper, and some 150,000 tons of steel, the last mostly galvanized.

It comprises about 3000 miles of primary and 1000 miles of secondary transmission lines, and 273 transformer stations. There are more than 20,000 towers. Main transmission lines are chiefly steel cored aluminum wires.

Aluminum was used because salesmanship won in a contest with science and experience.

The cable companies, makers of insulated copper cables, report that they are quite busy on home orders, but their export business has been almost destroyed by exchange restrictions.

Throughout the period of depression the British consumption of electricity has been increasing at the rate of 9 per cent to 14 per cent yearly.

This rate of increase is expected to be exceeded this year and next if the promises to reduce prices are kept.

The "Grid" has made electricity for light, heat and power available to more than 80 per cent of the total population of Great Britain.

R. F. C. Loans For Rail Buying Would Aid Colorado Fuel

DENVER, Oct. 7—Receiver of Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has been authorized by Judge Symes, in Federal District Court, to expend $273,000 to repair blast furnaces at Minnequa plant at Pueblo. This is somewhat larger than usual, due to old equipment which requires heavy repairs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, under receiver, is under the steel code and has raised its basic wage to 40 cents per hour, the minimum which applies in seven of the 21 districts under NRA. These seven districts take the 40-cent basic rate, highest in the industry.

The company's largest business normally comes from purchases of steel rails and accessories by railroads. These have been far below normal the past three years. Should the Reconstruction Finance Corporation plan to advance funds for purchase of 1,000,000 tons of rails go through, Colorado Fuel would be in position to benefit materially.

Northwest Bancorp

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Oct. 7—Steps were taken Thursday to conform to the Glass Act requiring separation of security affiliates from member banks with sale of assets and good will of Bancnorthwest Company, principal security affiliate of Northwest Bancorp., to Thrall West & Co., a new corporation organized to engage in investment securities business and consisting largely of former executive officers of Bancnorthwest Company. Right was reserved to Northwestern National Bank to engage in the securities business to whatever extent is permitted by the Banking Act of 1933. Northwestern National Bank will operate a bond department dealing in United States governments and other authorized securities.

Selling In Grain Market Becoming More Aggressive

Lack of New Buying Seen as Responsible in Recent Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—Grain prices were on the down grade this week, the selling pace being accelerated by many stop-loss sales the latter part of the period.

Weakness developed first in the coarse grains where liquidation was effective in lowering prices sharply before wheat was much affected.

The main difficulty with the market for all grains has been the lack of new buying in recent weeks. Much wheat and other cereals were bought on the possibilities of inflationary measures, also on the crop results in this country this year.

As prospects for inflation waned there was little immediate incentive for buying. It is admitted that the crop is short of domestic requirements, but in wheat as well as in other grains present stocks are more than ample, with the demand for consumption poor.

A much stronger situation is likely to develop later in the year but at the moment, with our wheat prices only 7 or 8 cents below a level where wheat could be imported, bullish enthusiasm waned.

Bulls have held to their lines in wheat stubbornly until this week, when the handicaps proved too much for their patience and judgment.

Washington announcements of various plans calculated to put animation into the commodity markets have become stale as a market influence, and the majority of traders want now to see some concrete action of a constructive kind.

In the case of corn the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in killing off millions of young pigs had the effect of increasing bearish sentiment in corn as it is believed consumption will be reduced materially. However, while farmers sold their pigs as per schedule they did not sell the quota of sows expected.

General news has had little influence on the market the last few days. As prices declined the buying demand became even thinner, and on Friday corn, oats and rye dropped to virtually the minimum prices permitted for one day's fluctuation.

In wheat the picture in regard to supply and demand is a little more favorable to holders, but the futures are not outstanding enough to counteract the pessimistic sentiment. Northwest receipts are falling off, and it is quite likely that visible stocks will begin to decrease this week.

The cash inquiry is picking up a little and Chicago prices are relatively low. The flour trade has been exceptionally dull, but would doubtless pick up quickly with any firmness in wheat.

Pioneer Gold Mines

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Pioneer Gold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd., reports gross earnings of $183,000 for September, $202,150 in August. Profit before depletion, depreciation and taxes was $121,500, compared with $140,150 the previous month.

Pennsylvania Net For August Equals 28 Cents a Share

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—Pennsylvania Railroad for August will report net income of approximately $3,700,000 after taxes and interest, equal to 28 cents a share on 13,167,696 shares of capital stock, par value $50. This would bring net income for the eight months' cumulative period to roundly $9,900,000, or 75 cents a share.

These figures are predicated on net railway operating income for August which amounted to $7,201,507 as compared with $6,585,615 in July. For July the Pennsylvania reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission net income of $3,151,874 and for the seven months $6,146,300.

September will show a recession from August which marked the high month of the year so far in gross revenues, due in part to the strike in the bituminous fields which was in effect part of the month.

Due in part to the miners' holiday car loadings tapered off in September and for the same reason the percentage of weekly increases over corresponding periods of 1932 have been narrowing.

Price Cut Causes Heavy Purchasing In Hide Markets

Breaking of the virtual deadlock in the hide market Wednesday afternoon, when Swift & Co. sold 175,000 hides at price reductions of 1½ cents a pound from the levels at which previous substantial transactions had occurred, has developed a substantial buying by tanners and other manufacturers. Other packers came in Thursday and sales since Wednesday afternoon are now estimated at about 450,000 hides.

Ideas of packers and tanners as to the proper price level had differed and during several weeks, in which transactions had been light, the big packers accumulated considerable quantities of hides. In hide circles it is calculated that had not these sales of the last two days been effected, the packers would have had about 700,000 hides on hand by the end of this week. The sales have reduced their stocks to probably 250,000 hides, which represents about two weeks' kill. This is considered a moderate supply.

Telephone's August Income Shows Gain

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company today reported a substantial increase in the August net operating income, compared with a year ago. The figure was $1,618,438, against $490,835. The gross was $7,531,780, compared with $7,035,189.

The gross for the first eight months of 1933 was $57,337,086, compared with $60,655,373 in the like 1932 period, while the net operating income amounted to $7,580,652, against $5,549,324.

The figures cover operating activities only and do not include dividends received from subsidiaries.

Business Upturn Definitely Shown By Shoe Industry

Footwear for Workmen Is Good Demand in Last Six Months

American employment in the shoe industry is on the upgrade. Barnard S. Solar, nationally known shoe man and president of the Compo Shoe Machinery Corporation, said upon his return to Boston today from a coast-to-coast survey of conditions relating to the shoe industry under the NRA, in the course of which he visited New York, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

"It is a significant fact," said Mr. Solar, "that the demand for work shoes has shown an almost unprecedented growth during the last six months. There is no better barometer of industrial recovery than this proof that the American workman is returning to his job in increasing numbers.

While the trend has been most noticeable in work shoes, business in other grades of footwear has generally advanced, and the increase during the month of August was greater than for any similar period in my recollection."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Total production of boots and shoes other than rubber during August was 36,890,956 pairs compared with 33,749,134 in July, according to the Bureau of the Census. Production during August a year ago was 30,784,991 pairs.

During the January to August period production was 243,774,152 pairs compared with 201,090,607 during the like period last year. The increase was 21.2 per cent.

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Distributors Get Commission Ruling On Securities Act

Ever since the Securities Act was passed, there has been great uncertainty among investment houses as to whether or not dealers selling investment trust securities were underwriters under the terms of the act. This matter is one of great importance because under Section 11 of the Securities Act if a registration statement filed with the Federal Trade Commission contains an untrue statement of a material fact required to be stated therein or omits to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, any person acquiring the security may sue not only every person who signed the registration statement and every person who was a director, etc., but also every underwriter with respect to such security. The following ruling dated Oct. 4, 1933, received by counsel for Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., general distributors for the shares of Massachusetts Investors Trust, is therefore of interest:

Federal Trade Commission
Washington

Messrs. Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of Oct. 4.

From your statement your client, Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., is the underwriter of Massachusetts Investors Trust shares. Your client is not an issuer within Sec. 2 (11). Your dealer's interest is limited to a commission from the underwriter, your client, not in excess of the usual and customary distributors' commission. Clearly such dealers are not underwriters within Sec. 2 (11) of the act.

Yours very truly,
Baldwin B. Bane,
Chief of the Securities Division.

Massachusetts Investors Trust and Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., are independent organizations, as the distributing house neither controls nor is controlled by the trust.

This ruling is limited in its terms to Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., and authorized dealers of that concern.

The World's Business

The Commodity Dollar

UNDER a commodity dollar system, the Federal Reserve authorities would be called upon to assume the responsibility of working it. They would have to manage their policies so that commodity price stability were maintained in so far as possible. When instability arose, then they would have to supervise the processes along which the Presidential or other afit changing the dollar's gold content translated themselves into the restoration of commodity price stability. Those processes certainly would not "take" without active aid from the Reserve system, granted that they took at all. It is important, therefore, to know what the Reserve officials think of the task which many currency reformers and a number of legislators would saddle them with. In general they don't want the job. Nor do they think it practicable. In an unpublished paper written in 1923, Mr. Benjamin Strong, former Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and one of the ablest central bankers the world ha sever seen, attacked the theory underlying the scheme. His colleagues reinforced his position during the 1926 hearings into the Strong price-stabilization bill. In 1931, when the Strong Bill came up in the Senate in the form of the Goldsborough Bill, opposition was even more intense, and, since it was proposed during a depression, the agitation spread to the public. As is usual in such cases, a slogan was invented, and made effective use of; to wit, that the Goldsborough Bill advocates were trying to put a "rubber dollar" over on the American people.

* * *

Governor Strong

Still Governor Benjamin Strong participated in this colloquy during the hearing on the Strong Bill in 1926:

Mr. Williamson: Do you think that the Federal Reserve Board could, as a matter of fact, stabilize the price level to a greater extent than they have in the past by giving greater expansion to market operations and restriction or extension of credit facilities?

Governor Strong (late governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York): I personally think that the administration of the Federal Reserve System since the reaction of 1921 has been just as nearly directed as reasonably human wisdom could direct it toward that very object.

Evidently the renowned banker believed that central banks should devote their energies to the maintenance of commodity price stability. All he denied was that it should be more than implicit in their work.

* * *

Two Strongs

Governor Strong, incidentally, was no relation of the Kansan Representative who introduced the 1926 bill. The coincidence in names produced a lot of confusion in Europe. One was actually asked what the Governor, forward-looking but orthodox, had to do with such a heterodox bill!

* * *

A Rubber Dollar

Which is more deserving of this name—the dollar that changes in its weight, as economists like Professors Fisher and Warren would propose, or the dollar that changes in its buying power over goods and services, which we have suffered from so disastrously since 1929?

* * *

Professor Warren

Most influential of all the commodity dollar enthusiasts in circles close to the Administration is Prof. George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics and farm management at Cornell. He seems to have come in when other Brain Trusters went out. It is somewhat odd to see him at one of the Presidential ears while the other is engaged by Mr. Henry Bruere, a "money changer" of Wall Street, to whom the commodity dollar must be repugnant. Professor Warren has elaborated most of his theory, which he calls the "compensated" dollar, in a book on "Prices" which he wrote with his colleague, Prof. F. A. Pearson. Latterly he has been rewriting a lot of his material for the Committee for the Nation, also warm champions of the commodity dollar. To the public, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale is the leader of this school. Professor Fisher was saying all these things way back in the 1921 depression. H. B. E.

Steel Sheet Prices to Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. says an advance in steel sheet prices "in the not distant future is believed by many interests in the industry to be inevitable." Labor costs "have increased substantially and steel circles have been busy talking of what they will do about that."

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
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Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 7

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Transfer Agent;
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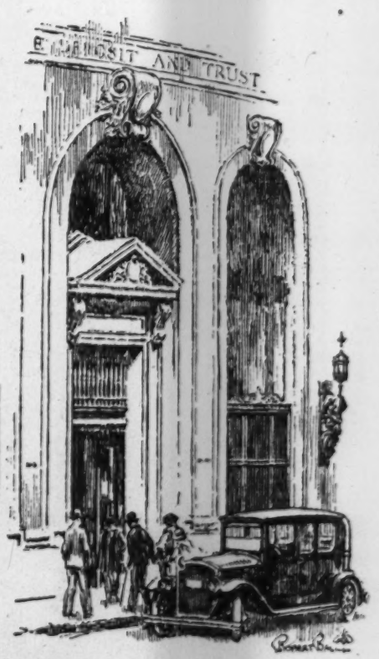
If you have need of fiduciary service, your inquiries will be welcome and will place you under no obligation.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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Giants Defeat Senators And Lead Series 3-1

Hubbell's Pitching, Terry's Home Run and Ryan's Single Feature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—If the Washington baseball public doesn't ever see Carl Hubbell and John "Blondy" Ryan again, it will probably be soon enough. For it was those two young gentlemen who led the New York Giants to a 2-to-1 11-inning victory over the Washington Senators yesterday at Griffith Stadium in the fourth game of the World Series of 1933. That triumph, added to the two they took at the Polo Grounds early in the week, gave the Giants a 3-to-1 edge in the classic, and put them in a position where they have to win only one of the remaining three contests to capture the baseball championship of the world.

Yesterday's game, which was the first to go extra innings since these same two clubs battled in the classic of 1924, was, by a wide margin, the best of the present struggle. Hubbell, with only two days' rest since he won the opener in New York, came back and pitched superb ball. He had to, for Monte Weaver, his opponent, was almost equally as good. The only run scored by the Senators cannot be charged against the tall left-hander from Carthage, Mo., for it was unearned. That makes 20 innings he has pitched without allowing an earned run of any sort.

Stage Set for Ryan

Running a close second to Hubbell for high honors, however, were Blondy Ryan and Manager Bill Terry. It was Terry's long homer into the distant centerfield bleachers in the fourth inning that started the Giants away to victory. For a while it looked as though that might be the deciding run; but when the Senators tied it up in the seventh, the stage was set for Ryan to become a hero.

Travis Jackson opened the eleventh with a surprise bunt toward third, his first and only hit of the game, and his third of the series. Gus Mancuso sacrificed him along and the crowd became silent as young Ryan, the boy whose startling aggressiveness led the Giants to their National League title, stepped up to the plate to face Weaver. The Washington righthander put everything he had on the ball; but it was not enough, for Ryan smashed the ball out into leftfield, driving in Jackson from second with the winning run. A moment later Hubbell pushed a single to center and Weaver was taken out in favor of Jack Russell, Joe Cronin's first-string relief man.

Hubbell and Ryan Combine

In the last half of the eleventh Hubbell and Ryan combined to stop a Senatorial rally which threatened to tie up the series at two games each. Fred Schulte started things off with a clean single to left. Joe Kuhel, whose hitting has been a big disappointment in the series, dropped a sacrifice bunt in front of the plate. Terry dashed in for the ball in plenty of time to retire Kuhel, but made the mistake of letting it roll, hoping it would go foul. It stayed fair and Kuhel had his first hit of the series. Bluege sacrificed both men along, and the bases were filled when Hubbell gave Sewell an intentional base on balls.

The situation looked very dark for the Giants with three men on and only one out. Cronin sent his rookie catcher, Cliff Bolton, who hit better than .400 during the regular season, to bat for Russell. The young receiver drove a hard grounder to Ryan, who picked it up in beautiful fashion and started the double play which ended the ball game. It was a difficult chance for a young infielder playing his first year as a regular major-leaguer; but he came through as he has all season.

Hubbell did not allow a clean hit until Sewell singled to right-center in the fifth. Goslin had singled in the fourth; but it was a ball which Terry knocked down, but couldn't field. Myer opened the sixth by beating out a hit to short and when Goslin sacrificed him along, it looked as if the Senators had a run in the making. Manush, the next batter, smashed a ball just out of Terry's reach which Critz fielded and threw to Hubbell for the putout. It was a very close play and the Senators thought that Umpire Moran had seen it wrong, for they protested for several minutes. As a result of this protest, Manush was put out of the game at the beginning of the eighth inning.

Hubbell Fumbles Grounder

With one out in the seventh, Hubbell fumbled Kuhel's easy grounder, probably one of the easiest of the series, and put the tying run on first base. Bluege sacrificed and Luke Sewell, the hard-working catcher, drove Kuhel across with a single to center. The Senators, who incidentally are called the Nationals here, rallied in the tenth; but Cronin failed to come through with the winning run on second base. The losers made eight hits and seven of them were wasted.

Weaver, although touched for 11 hits, deserves much credit for the game he pitched. Before the eleventh, the fourth and sixth were actually the only innings that saw him in trouble. In the fourth he became unsteady after Terry hit his homer; but struck out Ryan with the bases full for the final out. And had that close play that Moran called in the sixth been the other way, his reward might have been victory.

There was more hitting in yesterday's game than there has been in the series to date. Moore, Terry, Ott and Ryan of the Giants each contributed a pair of hits, while Myer and Sewell did likewise for the Senators. Moore and Ott did some smart fielding for New York, with Myer and Goslin following suit for Washington. The score:

New York Nationals	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore, lf	5	0	2	4	3	0	0
Critz, 2b	6	0	0	0	7	5	0
Terry, 1b	5	1	2	5	11	0	0
Ott, rf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Davis, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Jackson, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	2	0
Mancuso, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ryan, ss	5	0	2	2	1	5	0
Hubbell, p	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Totals	40	2	11	16	33	15	1

Washington Americans	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Myer, 2b	4	0	2	2	6	4	0
Goslin, rf, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Manush, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Harris, rf	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin, ss	5	0	1	1	1	4	0
Schulte, cf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Kuhel, 1b	5	1	1	1	14	1	0
Bluege, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Sewell, c	4	0	2	2	4	1	0
Weaver, p	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bolton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	1	8	8	33	17	0

*Batted for Russell in 11th.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		

Runs batted in—Terry, Sewell, Ryan. Two-base hit—Moore. Home run—Terry. Sacrifices—Bluege 2, Davis, Goslin, Hubbell, Mancuso. Double plays—Myer to Kuhel; Ryan, Critz to Terry. Left on bases—New York 12, Washington 11. Base on balls—Off Weaver 4 (Mancuso 2, Moore, Ott); Hubbell 4 (Manush, Myer, Harris, Sewell). Struck out—By Weaver 3 (Jackson, Ryan, Davis); Russell 1 (Moore); Hubbell 5 (Kuhel 2, Weaver 2, Cronin). Hits—Off Weaver, 11 in 10 1-3 innings; off Russell, one in 2-3 inning. Losing pitcher—Weaver. Umpires—Plate, Ormsby (A. L.); 1st base, Moran (N. L.); 2d base, Moriarty (A. L.); 3d base, Pfirman (N. L.). Time—2h. 59m.

Defender Is Eliminated

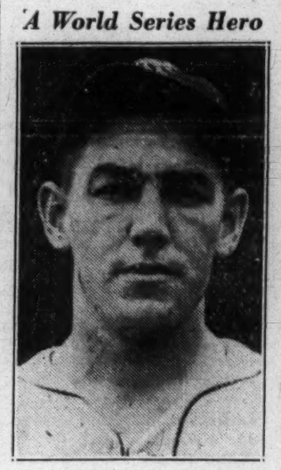
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 7—The defending champion and the state open champion were eliminated in the semifinal round of the New Jersey P. G. A. championship tournament at the Ridgeway Country Club yesterday. John Kinder of the Jumping Brook Country Club defeated Craig Wood of the Hollywood Golf Club, defending champion, 1 up in 19 holes and Victor Ghezzi of the Rumson Country Club defeated Clarence Clark of the Forest Hills Field Club, state open champion, 2 and 1.

Harvard-Yale at McGill

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (AP)—McGill University announced yesterday its hockey team would meet Yale University here on Dec. 15 and a week later Harvard will come here. McGill's vacation campaign south of the border will open at New York Dec. 30 against Princeton. The team then travels to Atlantic City for a series, to be arranged, and on Jan. 6 meets Yale at New Haven, the tour ending at Boston Jan. 8 against Harvard.

A World Series Hero



By Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

John C. (Blondy) Ryan
New York Giants

Foxx and Klein Are Major League Batting Leaders

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—With Jimmy Foxx firmly entrenched as the American League batting champion for the first time, Heinie Manush, Washington's veteran outfielder, and Lou ("Iron Man") Gehrig, of the Yankees, staged a great race down to the final games for runner-up honors, but neither was able to break the deadlock. Three hits each in the last two games of the season gave the sluggers an average of .334, according to the final unofficial averages. Foxx, with four hits in his final three games, completed a 149-game schedule with an average of .356. Although failing to get a hit in his last game and losing one point as the result, Al Simmons of the White Sox easily held fourth place with a mark of .330.

Chuck Klein, with plenty to work on, dropped four points in the closing days of the campaign, but won the National League slugging honors in a gallop with an average of .368, the same figures compiled by Lefty O'Doul in taking the 1932 title. Klein's average was 20 points higher than his own mark last season.

Although unchallenged for second place honors in the senior circuit, Spud Davis, the Phillies' hard-hitting catcher, cracked out three hits on Saturday and Sunday to end the season with a percentage of .349, 26 points above Tony Piet, of Pittsburgh. Close behind trailed Bill Terry, showing the way to his pennant winning Giants with a slugging mark of .322.

To a pair of youngsters, Bud Tinning, of the Cubs, and Russell van Atta, of the Yankees, went pitching honors. Tinning captured the National League title with 13 victories as compared to 6 defeats, while van Atta led the American League hurlers with 12 triumphs and only 4 setbacks.

Writers Back Decision Made by Judge Landis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Baseball Writers' Association of America indorsed the action of Baseball Commissioner Landis in appointing two unemployed members of the association as official scorers of the Chicago City series, at its annual meeting last night.

The action by the national body ran contrary to that of the Chicago chapter, which refused to accept Landis' appointments and selected two other scorers to perform the task for the working members. The Chicago members had objected to the commissioner's selections, on the grounds that he had interfered with their privilege of choosing the scorers.

In addition to supporting Landis in this case, the association also adopted a resolution, proposed by Warren Brown of Chicago, to turn over to him the task of selecting the official scorers for all world series and city series in the future in order to take such appointments out of the realm of local politics.

H. G. Salsinger of the Detriot News was elected president of the association, succeeding Denman Thompson of the Washington Star. Other officers named were James C. Isaminger of the Philadelphia Inquirer, vice-president, and Henry P. Edwards, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. Richards Vidmer of the New York Herald Tribune. Edwin J. Pollock of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Stuart M. Bell of the Cleveland Press and Edward Burns of the Chicago Tribune were elected to the board of directors.

Pick-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 7

TO "BLONDY" RYAN went much of the credit for New York's winning of the National League pennant, and to the same young man will probably go most of the laurels if the Giants capture the world baseball championship. Perhaps some will say that he was extremely "lucky" to get that winning hit in the eleventh inning of yesterday's game. However, no matter how he got it, that safety was undoubtedly the turning point of the series. Had the Senators come through yesterday, it would have put the two clubs on an even basis. But, as things stand now, the Giants need only one more victory, and that should be easy, with Schumacher and Fitzsimmons waiting to pitch.

No doubt the Senators, led by Manager Joe Cronin, will protest long and loudly over the decision made by Umpire Charlie Moran in the sixth inning. Perhaps he, also, made a mistake when he put Manush out of the game. However, right or wrong, his decision will stand and the Senators might just as well let the matter drop.

Incidentally, Moran had two other close plays to call. In the fourth inning Myer hit a slow roller to Hubbell. The New York pitcher fell in fielding the ball and threw while in a sitting position. Myer almost beat the play to first. In the New York first, Moore reached first as a result of a base on balls. Then Critz hit a liner to Myer, whose hurried throw to Kuhel barely caught Moore off the bag.

Hubbell's feat of pitching 20 innings without allowing an earned run will go down in World Series history. It is too bad the Giants couldn't have fielded perfectly behind him.

There has been only one stolen base in the classic so far, and that was a delayed steal by Sewell in the third game Thursday. There was some question as to whether it should have been a stolen base or an error.

It is almost worth the price of admission to watch Joe Kuhel, Washington first baseman, field his position. He has been a disappointment at the plate, however, the only hit he has made being a scratch one.

Perhaps the Senators were too sure of themsives when they went into the series, and it may be too late to do anything about it now.

Chicago Intracity Series

	Won	Lost	P.C.
White Sox	3	0	1.000
Cubs	0	3	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 7—The White Sox made it three-straight against the Cubs in the city championship baseball series, winning by 9 to 0. Ted Lyons, veteran hurler, held the Cubs to seven scattered hits. After the third inning he didn't let them reach second base. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
White Sox	0	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	x	9	11	2
Cubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Batteries—Lyons and Berry for White Sox; Root, Tinning, Nelson and Hartnett for Cubs.

Brown Coach Reappointed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (AP)—John P. Kelleher of Brookline, Mass., was reappointed varsity baseball coach at Brown at a special meeting of the Brown athletic council last night. Kelleher, a former Chicago Cubs player and Harvard freshman coach, has been in charge of the Bruin nine for the last three years.

Second Dartmouth Net Title

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 7 (AP)—Robert G. Husted '35 of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the New England intercollegiate tennis champion, yesterday gained his second straight Dartmouth College court title by defeating Paul L. Guibord '36 of Melrose, Mass., 6—1, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Topnotch Right End Needed On Idaho Eleven

Vandals Expect to Do Well Since Washington Game —Many Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 7—Although the University of Idaho eleven bowed to Washington, 32 to 6, in the Conference opener at Seattle last Saturday, Vandal supporters are not conceding any of the four remaining Conference games. So much talent was uncovered in the Idaho ranks during that "preliminary" game against the powerful Huskies, that Coach Leo B. Calland's "Light-Horse Brigade" may develop into a formidable adversary during the three weeks that must pass before Idaho meets Oregon, on Oct. 20.

"What we need more than anything else," he declared before he had selected his traveling squad from the 46 candidates, "is a topnotch right end. I have three lettermen to fill the job, but I'm afraid the boys aren't equal to the kind of opposition we're up against this year."

He has three weeks of practice and two non-Conference games during which to strengthen the wing and to perfect resistence to attacks from the air. Three of Washington's five touchdowns resulted from passes. If the Vandals overcome those weaknesses, they will be contenders for an honor position in the Conference standing.

Plenty of Reserves

For the first time since he came to Idaho, Coach Calland has reserves enough to man a powerful second team. He has a heavier squad, too. His backfield, though light, is tricky, fast, and powerful. He has better punters than he could claim before.

Weight, experience, and aggressiveness are concentrated at the two strategic sectors, tackle. Two lettermen fill the jobs on the first string: Howard O. McInerney '35, 190-pounds, and Robert D. Moser '35, 200-pounds, who also is the most dependable place-kicker on the squad. Two transfers from Chaffey Junior College in California make a powerful pair of substitutes; Harold H. Klumb '36, 200-pounds, and Robert D. McCue '36, 207-pounds. Verneldo A. Greco '35 and Bernard J. Rieger '34 are lighter, but have had experience as reserves. James A. Moore '36 and Reuben W. Hager '36 are understudying at left tackle.

The only first string player who has not won a letter is Herschell W. Swann '35, 178-pound center. When Jack H. Barbee '35, 196-pound center, came from the Southern Branch at Pocatello this fall, Swann was dubious. Barbee suffered a mishap, however, and Swann started at center against the Huskies. Thad Beatty '36 is a capable substitute from the freshman squad.

Bolstering Guards

Three lettermen and three reserves from last year bolster the line at guard. Alfred W. Berg '35, at right guard, and Richard C. Nutting '35, at left guard, can be depended upon for a steady and effective performance. Clifford O. Herbig '35 earned a letter at tackle last year, but is second-string left guard now. George C. Hoggan '33 is another 215-pound guard from last year's squad. A transfer from the Southern Branch, Charles E. Wilson '35 has experience and weight to offer as substitute right guard. Oliver T. Davis, a senior from last year's squad, Donald H. Spaugy '36 and James S. Keel '36 are other guard candidates.

Left end is capably filled by Laverne J. Randall '34, playing his third year on the first string. Besides holding down his line job, he does punting. Norman L. Iverson '36, Glenn B. Owen '36, George D. Rich 36, Allen P. Jeffries '36 and Howard H. Hess '36 are all trying to spare for Randall.

Orville L. Schmitz '35 and Nels A. Fowles '35 have each won two letters at end, and George R. Garst '34, earned a letter last year, but they are finding it difficult to fill the place left by the graduation of Paul F. Taylor.

Colorful Quarterback

Shining in the backfield is Willis M. Smith '34, quarterback. This 150-pounder is one of the most colorful players in the Conference. In the Washington game he totaled 65 of the 82 yards gained from scrimmage.

Nearly as fast and shifty as Smith is his alternate, Cyril L. Geraghty '34, another 150-pounder. Victor E. Smith '34, another letterman, has considerable kicking ability. Other quarterback aspirants include Leslie H. Holmes '36, Robert A. Leute '36, Walter P. Mitchell '35 and Elbert E. Inman '36.

Ralph D. Cordon '34 and Theron W. Ward '36 are powerful plunging fullbacks, but neither is a star. Wendell L. Dayton, another sophomore, is bidding for a chance at fullback, also.

A blocking halfback capable of holding his job on the best of teams is John H. Norby '34. He has won two letters. Paul H. Berg '35 is another letterman who is crowding Norby for the right half position. Harvie E. Walker '34 is a 1931 reserve halfback.

Harry J. Jacoby '34 has the other halfback job. Another "find" among the sophomores is Russell E. Honsowetz of Harrison. If his work against Washington indicates anything, the firm of Inman and Honsowetz is destined to be a first-rate passing-receiving combination. Milo T. Solum '34, David W. Evans '36, and Donald E. Parker '36 are substitute halfbacks.

Small World Series Receipts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The players' pool, drawn from gate receipts of the first four games and amounting to $284,665.68, is the smallest for any baseball championship battle since 1922. It failed to pass the $300,000 mark for the first time in 11 years. If the Giants carry through to victory, the "cut" for each New Yorker will be approximately $4600, on the basis of a 26-share split. If the Senators pull through, the individual share will run higher, for they figured their distribution on a basis of 22½ full shares. The American Leaguers, if they have to be satisfied with the losing end, will collect about $3400 each.

College Cross-Country

Harvard 18, Holy Cross 36.

Mrs. Vanderbeck Takes the Women's Senior Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Oct. 7—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club is the United States women's senior golf champion for 1933, succeeding Mrs. Leila C. DuBois, of Wee Burn Club, Inc., holder of the title in 1931 and 1932. It was Mrs. Vanderbeck's first appearance in this championship and she won the title with a card of 163 for the 36 holes of medal play. She turned in a card of 77 for the second 18 holes, which is a fine score for a women's senior championship. But for missing two four-foot putts she would have broken women's par for the course.

Mrs. DuBois turned in a card of 86 for her second 18 holes which gave her a total of 175 and the honor of being runnerup to the new champion. Mrs. S. S. Laird of the Westchester Country Club, champion in 1930, was third with a card of 177. The cards of the Class A players follow:

Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila.	163	2 161
Mrs. J. Akeroyd, Philadelphia	191	26 165
Mrs. E. W. Stifel, Wheeling	182	16 166
Mrs. C. L. Morse, Montclair	184	18 166
Mrs. S. S. Laird, Westchester	177	10 167
Mrs. L. S. Jenkins, Richm'd Co.	197	28 169
Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Glen Ridge	197	28 169
Mrs. G. Hite, Apawamis	181	12 169
Mrs. R. F. Kimball, Brookline	185	16 169
Mrs. H. C. House, Farmington	190	20 170
Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Wee Burn	175	4 171
Mrs. E. C. Stone, Belmont Spgs.	187	16 171
Mrs. C. M. Bacon, Scarsdale	200	28 172
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	182	10 172
Mrs. E. T. Gross, Providence	200	18 172
Mrs. C. J. Downey, Springfield	200	28 172
Mrs. W. C. Dennison, Cleveland	200	26 174
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Baltusrol	187	12 175
Mrs. W. Clay Knickerbocker	201	24 177
Georgianna Bishop, Brooklawn	185	8 177
Mrs. E. T. Sayward, Swampscott	194	16 178
Mrs. L. J. Smith, Pomonok	202	24 178
Mrs. E. G. Betz, Philadelphia	202	24 178
Mrs. D. M. Willard, Grassy Sp.	195	16 179
Mrs. A. G. Hupfel, Hackensack	193	10 183
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	205	22 183
Mrs. O. White, New Haven	212	26 186
Mrs. T. S. B. Nielson, Arcola	213	26 187
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, Abbington	216	26 190
Mrs. S. E. Bentley, Brae Burn	219	24 195

Dorothy Round And Alice Marble Meet

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Dorothy Round of England and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco meet today for the women's singles title of the annual Pacific coast tennis championships.

The two also come together in another final event, the women's doubles. Miss Round pairs with Mary Heeley of England against Miss Marble and Elizabeth M. Ryan of London and San Francisco.

Miss Round and Miss Heeley won their way to the doubles final as they swept aside Marion Hunt, San Francisco, and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—2, 6—3, yesterday. Miss Marble and Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, and Carolin Babcack, Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Neil Brown, of Burlingame, and James Davies, of San Francisco, were ousted in the semifinals of the men's doubles by the top seeded team of Lester Stoefen, of Los Angeles, and Joseph Coughlin, of San Francisco, who won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 11—9.

Robert Grant, Harvard Squash Racquet Leader

Robert Grant 3d, of Jericho, N. Y., a Junior at Harvard University, is the ranking squash racquet player of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association for the year 1933, according to the list of players made public last night. Fifteen players were ranked and Thomas E. Jensen Jr., of the Harvard Club of Boston, is second with William H. Rice Jr., of Newton Center, third. The list follows:

1, Robert Grant 3d, Harvard; 2, Thomas E. Jensen Jr., Harvard Club; 3, William H. Rice Jr., Newton Center; 4, A. Wilford Patterson, Harvard Business School; 5, William F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club; 6, G. Holmes Perkins, Harvard Club; 7, Ralph E. Stuart, Newton Center; 8, W. Chandler Bowditch, Union Boat Club; 9, Richard W. Wakeman, Quincy Neighborhood Club; 10, Arthur E. Barker, Lincoln Inn; 11, Guilford Stuart, Harvard Club; 12, A. M. Sonnabend, Harvard Club; 13, Harry K. Cross, Union Boat Club; 14, J. Lindsay Ware, Lincoln Inn; 15, Lothrop Whithington, Union Boat Club.

College Football Results

Abilene Christian 0, Daniel Baker 0.
Baldwin Wallace 7, John Carroll 7.
Brigham Young 6, Colorado T. 2.
California P. I. 3, Santa Barbara 0.
Central N. 13, Oakland C. 12.
Central T. 18, Kalamazoo 13.
Centre 36, Transylvania 0.
Colorado 6, Oklahoma Aggie 0.
Colorado Aggies 0, Denver 0.
Davis Elkins 54, West Liberty 0.
Detroit 26, West Mich. S. T. 0.
Drake 26, Butler 6.
Duquesne 6, Bucknell 0.
Eastern Oregon N. 38, Idaho N. 0.
East Tennessee 7, Morehead 6.
East Texas Teachers 13, Austin 6.
Fisk 0, Louisville Municipal 0.
Furman 33, Erskine 0.
Gary Junior 12, Rose P. I. 0.
George Washington 27, N. Dakota 6.
Geneva 30, Thiel 6.
Georgetown 13, Louisville 0.
Howard 13, Presbyterian 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Grinnell 6.
Kansas State 20, St. Louis 14.
Kansas Wesleyan 27, Bethany 6.
Lamar 8, Southwestern L. I. 7.
Louisiana N. 43, Delta St. 6.
Loyola 14, Arizona 13.
McKendree 14, Chillicothe 3.
McPherson 7, Friends 6.
Missouri 34, Central Missouri T. 0.
Murray Aggies 12, E. C. Okla. T. 2.
Murray 20, Union 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 0, Nebraska "B" 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 22, Dayton 10.
Okla. Baptist 24, N'eastern Okla T. 0.
Omaha 6, Kearney T. 0.
Ottawa 7, William Jewell 6.
Otterbein 0, Muskingum 0.
Pacific 26, Modesto J. C. 0.
Parsons 0, Carthage 0.
Peru T. 12, Midland 0.
Pitts. T. 14, S'western Winfield 2.
Puget Sound 18, Albany 0.
Ripon 6, St. Thomas 0.
Roxbury 34, Tufts Jv. 0.
Stetson 7, Middle Georgia 6.
Simpson 20, Central 0.
St. Edward 13, Simmons 0.
Superior T. 13, Lacrosse T. 7.
Texas A. & M. 34, Houston 14.
Texas Tech 33, Dixie 0.
U. C. L. A. 21, Utah 0.
Washburn 6, Emporia 3.
Wayne N. 25, Western Union 0.
Xavier 32, Adrian 0.
York 6, Hastings 6.

World Series Statistics
By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Ydrk	3	1	.750
Washington	1	3	.250

Fourth Game Figures

Paid attendance	27,762
Net receipts	$115,590.00
Advisory council's share	17,338.50
Players' share	98,950.90
Each club's share	9,825.15
Each league's share	9,825.15

Four-Game Totals

Paid attendance	135,622
Net receipts	$558,168.60
Advisory council	83,723.20
Players' share	284,665.68
Each club's share	47,444.28
Each league's share	47,444.28

Tourists Defeated Again

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The touring United States women's field-hockey team today lost its third straight game in England, bowing to the East Anglia team at Cambridge 6 goals to 1.

Tammany Strikes Men Who Changed To McKee's Boat

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn, to aid them in building up a new Democratic machine in New York City, of which federal patronage is the dynamo.

Relief Work Delayed

He declared that the internecine fight in the city Democracy was for control of the New York City vote which decides elections in the Empire State, and that the federal public works program for unemployment relief here was being held up to further the scheme.

"It is a crime and a sin that internal friction within the Democratic Party should be permitted to delay federal aid for the unemployed in this city," Major LaGuardia said.

Tammany disciplinary action against the revolting Bronx Democracy followed announcement by Mr. M. Maldwin Fertig, organization candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, that he would not run on the regular ticket and instead would support the McKee choice for the office, Mr. Nathan Straus Jr.

His defection is particularly embarrassing to Tammany because it comes after the time for declining nominations is past so that the organization will be forced to campaign for him as the duly chosen candidate of the Democratic Party. Mr. Fertig, meanwhile, is urging the election of the entire McKee slate as representing the "liberal forces in the city Democracy." His action was unprecedented, he admitted, "but so has every development in this campaign been unprecedented."

Fertig Was Lehman Man

Mr. Fertig was gubernatorial counsel in the final months of the Roosevelt administration at Albany and continued in this capacity under Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. He invoked both names in his statement of withdrawal as representing the Democratic thought with which he was in accord.

Tammany had another way of showing its displeasure, however, and the ax is in Mayor O'Brien's hand. This was made apparent in the summary dismissal of Mr. Albert Goldman, commissioner of plants and structures—one of the Bronx district leaders who left the Tammany camp in a body when Mr. Flynn cracked the whip for a complete borough line-up for Mr. McKee.

Mr. Goldman disclosed that he was fired when he refused to resign yesterday at the mayor's request for reasons other than inefficiency or neglect of his work. Mr. Charles V. Halley Jr. was appointed overnight to succeed him, and disciplinary procedure against the other Bronx holders of high city offices openly pledged to Mr. McKee is expected in short order.

In Fusion quarters the fight between the Democratic factions was seen as heightening the likelihood that the intra-party campaign would become entangled in their own political network and that there would be a popular revolt from the devious politics exemplified to the full benefit of the drive to rid the city of machine control.

Four Abductors Get Life Terms

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 7 (AP)—The defendants in the $200,000 kidnaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, millionaire oil man, were sentenced by Judge Edgar F. Vaught in Federal District Court here today. The sentences ran from life imprisonment for four of the defendants to five years in the penitentiary for two others.

Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates were sentenced to serve life terms in the penitentiary. R. G. (Boss) Shannon and his wife also received life sentences. Armon Shannon, their son, received a 10-year suspended sentence. Edward (Barney) Berman and Clifford Skelly, Minneapolis, accused as "money changers" in disposing of part of the ransom money, were sentenced to five years each.

Meanwhile, George (Machine Gun) Kelly, accused in the kidnaping of Mr. Urschel, pleaded not guilty to a charge of kidnaping in federal court here. Kathryn Kelly, his wife, also pleaded not guilty when brought into federal court. Previously the district attorney had said she would plead guilty with her husband.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 7 (AP)—Thomas L. Manion was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined $10,000, and Grove C. Bevill was sentenced to 14 months in prison today for assisting in the Labor Day escape of Harvey Bailey from the Dallas County jail.

Argentina Vetoes Amendment

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 7 (By U. P.)—A law amending the commercial code, under which "white collar" workers would be entitled to claim indemnity upon dismissal, according to their length of service, was vetoed this week by the presidential palace.

The Editor's Puzzle

158

9" Well, at last," said the head usher, "here come[illegible] the bride and groom. Sure they have [illegible] held up the reception for an hour. It would hardly seem fair [illegible] them to rush right off without the [illegible] seeing [illegible] I don't think they mean to slight me one. Why by the way, do you suppose they have been with[illegible]

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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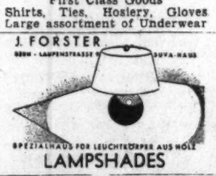
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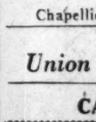
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Merriwether Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

MRS. S—— is the understanding mother of nine-year-old Doris Joy. When the child enthusiastically approached her with plans for the formation of a girls' club, Mrs. S——, repressing any sense of tolerant amusement, entered quite whole-heartedly into the spirit of the idea, as if it were one of her own important activities. "And you may hold your meetings in our living room," graciously said this modern mother.

The five "little women" would forgather every Saturday morning, and it would have been difficult to determine if the business transacted at the meetings, or the lemonade and cake Mrs. S—— furnished, were the major incentive for the interest and regular attendance manifested.

The naming of the club was a moot matter requiring many meetings, but finally 'Merriwether" won the majority of ballots as expressing the purpose of the members to reflect "merry weather" even on dull days. Doris Joy was duly elected secretary and maintained copious minutes of the proceedings.

Per capita dues of one cent were incorporated into the by-laws. Naturally, many meetings over many weeks had to be held to build up a treasury of 49 cents not to mention the individual self-sacrifice and the overcoming of divers temptations to disburse the funds for what would seem perfectly legitimate reasons to five young girls.

Came the occasion of the anniversary of Mrs. S——. Who would remember? And just then a timid knock on her door. As Mrs. S—— responded, there stood the entire personnel of the Merriwether Club. Well in front was Doris Joy, secretary, holding aloft a lovely bouquet. The presentation speech followed:

"The Merriwether Girls want to thank you for the cake and the lemonade and the living room. We wanted to give you roses, but they cost 50 cents, and we had only 49 cents in the treasury, so we spent it all for these spring flowers."

As Mrs. S—— folded flowers and five girls all at once to her heart, she remembered him who had said 1900 years ago, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Patching Screens

Noting the narrow strips of screen wire cloth thrown away at a sash and door plant, a man asked for them to use for patches. After he had patched his own screens, he patched screens for others, and soon was busy with many similar kinds of repair work. He later found it necessary to carry wrenches also, because of the many requests to open kitchen plumbing drain pipes.

T. G.

Washing Baby Clothes

Ours is a neighborhood of babies. My little girl delights in playing nursemaid. One day she overheard a neighbor say that if it wasn't for the twins' daily wash she wouldn't find them so much trouble during the morning. Helen offered to do the washing for her, if she were shown how. The child did it so well that our neighbor gave her the regular job—and paid her a small sum each morning. With such a beginning many a child could soon emulate Helen in "feeling like a self-supporting woman." Mrs. Leslie D.

NEW ZEALAND

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(Continued)

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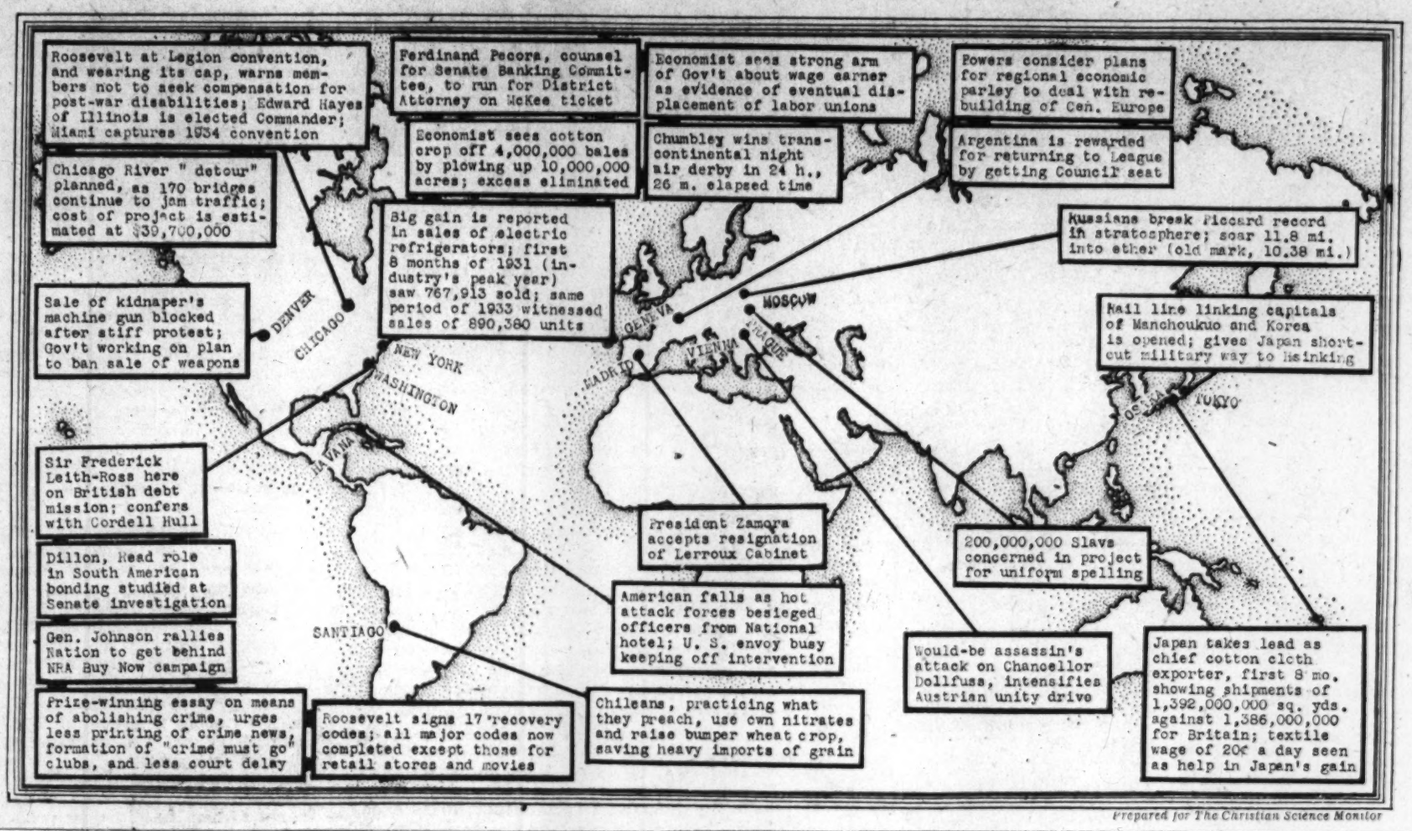
World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt at Legion convention, and wearing its cap, warns members not to seek compensation for post-war disabilities; Edward Hayes of Illinois is elected Commander; Miami captures 1934 convention
Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for Senate Banking Committee, to run for District Attorney on McKee ticket
Economist sees strong arm of Gov't about wage earner as evidence of eventual displacement of labor unions
Powers consider plans for regional economic parley to deal with rebuilding of Cen. Europe
Chicago River "detour" planned, as 170 bridges continue to jam traffic; cost of project is estimated at $39,700,000
Economist sees cotton crop off 4,000,000 bales by plowing up 10,000,000 acres; excess eliminated
Chumbley wins transcontinental night air derby in 24 h., 26 m. elapsed time
Argentina is rewarded for returning to League by getting Council seat
Big gain is reported in sales of electric refrigerators; first 8 months of 1931 (industry's peak year) saw 767,913 sold; same period of 1933 witnessed sales of 890,380 units
Russians break Piccard record in stratosphere; soar 11.8 mi. into ether (old mark, 10.38 mi.)
Sale of kidnaper's machine gun blocked after stiff protest; Gov't working on plan to ban sale of weapons
Rail line linking capitals of Manchoukuo and Korea is opened; gives Japan short-cut military way to Heinking
DENVER
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HAVANA
GENEVA
MADRID
VIENNA
MOSCOW
TOKYO
Sir Frederick Leith-Ross here on British debt mission; confers with Cordell Hull
President Zamora accepts resignation of Lerroux Cabinet
200,000,000 Slavs concerned in project for uniform spelling
Dillon, Read role in South American bonding studied at Senate investigation
American falls as hot attack forces besieged officers from National hotel; U. S. envoy busy keeping off intervention
Gen. Johnson rallies Nation to get behind NRA Buy Now campaign
SANTIAGO
Would-be assassin's attack on Chancellor Dollfuss, intensifies Austrian unity drive
Japan takes lead as chief cotton cloth exporter, first 8 mo. showing shipments of 1,392,000,000 sq. yds. against 1,386,000,000 for Britain; textile wage of 20¢ a day seen as help in Japan's gain
Prize-winning essay on means of abolishing crime, urges less printing of crime news, formation of "crime must go" clubs, and less court delay
Roosevelt signs 17 recovery codes; all major codes now completed except those for retail stores and movies
Chileans, practicing what they preach, use own nitrates and raise bumper wheat crop, saving heavy imports of grain

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

155

Well at last said the head usher here comes the bride and groom. Having held up the reception for an hour, it would hardly seem fair to me to have them rush right off without seeing folks. I don't think they mean to slight anyone. Who, by the way, do you figure they have been with"?

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Or Stew

The strongest oyster oft will droop
When he has made ten quarts of soup.

—Saturday Evening Post.

—Munchener Illustrierte Presse

"Please, I've lost my diamond ring."
"What was it like, Miss?"
"Just like a real one."

Humility

"Young man, do you think you can support my daughter on $40 a week?"

"I'm willing to try, sir—if that's the best you can do."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Early Rise

Johnny, ten years old, applied for a job as grocery boy for the summer. The grocer wanted a serious-minded youth, so he put Johnny to a little test. "Well, my boy, what would you do with a million dollars?" he asked.

"Oh, glory, I don't know—I wasn't expecting so much at the start."—*Youth's World.*

Aha!

A customer, with proofs of his photograph, shouted at the photographer: "Do I look like this picture? Have I a squint, and do I look like a prize-fighter? I ask you, is this a good likeness?"

The photographer timidly replied, "The answer, sir, is in the negative."—*Pearson's.*

Gentle Dig

"I'm going to leave, mum."

"Why, Ellen? I'm very sorry; you're such a hard-working girl."

"That's just it, mum. I ain't got enough to keep me occupied. Three or four hours every night I 'ave to fool away me time sleeping."—*Pearson's.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no good in arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.

—LOWELL

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corinthians—The first syllable is sounded *Ko-*, o "quick-long" as in *obey*.

Glorify — *Glo'-rih-fi*, not *glore'-a-fi*.

"Blessed" (Eph. 1:3)—The first use of the word is as an adjective, two syllables; the second, as a verb, one syllable.

Bruised—One syllable.

Chastisement — Accent the first syllable, *chas'-tihz-ment*.

Mary Magdalene — *May'-ry Mag'-da-leen*.

Salth—*Seth*.

Rabboni — *Ra-bo'-ni*, a clipped, *o* long, *i* long.

Sacrifice—The noun is ended preferably *-fise*; the verb, *-fize*.

Traversing — The first syllable is accented.

Suicide — *Su'-ih-side*, not *soo'-a-side*.

Mock—The *o* is short.

"The ministry of reconciliation" (II Cor. 5:18) — It is of interest to note that the Greek word here rendered "reconciliation" is translated "atonement" in our common version of Rom. 5:11. Moffatt reads: "God . . . permitted me to be a minister of his reconciliation"; and Weymouth: " . . . appointed us to serve in the ministry of reconciliation."

"Who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ" (Eph. 1:3)—Literally, the reference is to "every spiritual blessing," and the word "places" has been supplied by the translators to complete their concept of the sense. Ferrar Fenton, however, gives the interesting translation: "Who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing along with the celestials in Christ" (taking the Greek word "heavenly" as implying "heavenly persons" rather than "places"); and in Eph. 2:6, where the phrase "in heavenly (places)" also occurs, Fenton again translates: "with the celestials." Wilson renders: "with the heavenlies."

"And you hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins" (Eph. 2:1)—The words "hath he quickened" are not in the original, and several translators successfully render the passage without supplying them. Thus Moffatt reads (verse 1 and part of verse 2): "You were dead in trespasses and sins in which you moved"; and Ferrar Fenton: "You were dead in transgressions and sins in which you then walked." It may be noted that the Greek word rendered "trespasses" means literally "lapse or deviation from truth and uprightness" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon: 485), while that translated "sins" comes from a root meaning "to miss the mark" (ibid.).

"Hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us" (Eph. 2:14)—The words rendered "the middle wall of partition" are literally "the middle wall of the fence," or "the middle wall that acts a fence" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Moffatt renders: "Destroyed the barrier which kept us apart."

It is suggested by some commentators that Paul took the metaphor from the partition separating the "court of the Gentiles" from the sacred precincts of the temple at Jerusalem, so separating between Jew and Gentile (cf. v. 11). On this partition "there was an inscription threatening death to any alien who passed it" (Abbott: "Ephesians and Colossians," p. 61).

"The law of commandments contained in ordinances" (Eph. 2:15)—Various interesting renderings of these words have been suggested, for example: "the law with its rules and regulations" (Goodspeed): "the law containing precepts in the form of decrees" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon); "law of orders and assertions" (Ferrar Fenton); "the law with its code of commands" (Moffatt); "law with its injunctions and ordinances" (Twentieth Century New Testament); "by his prescriptions he hath abolished the law of ordinances" (Murdock's translation of the Syriac); "the law with its commandments expressed as they were in definite decrees" (Weymouth).

"Of the household of God" (Eph. 2:19)—The Greek term *oikeioi*, translated "of the household" (from *oikos*, "house"), often means "intimate" or "spiritually akin with" (cf. Moulton and Milligan: Vocabulary of the Greek New Testament). Goodspeed and Weymouth read: "members of (God's) family."

"Strangers and foreigners" (Eph. 2:19)—*Xenoi* ("strangers") was the regular word for a foreigner, stranger, or alien (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon), while *paroikoi* ("foreigners") referred more specifically to those who lived in a country without being citizens of it (ibid.) — in modern parlance, those who were not naturalized citizens. Compare Weymouth's rendering: "You are no longer mere foreigners and persons excluded from civil rights."

"Faith" (Rom. 5:1) — It may be noted that according to Thayer's Greek Lexicon (p. 514), the primary meaning of the Greek word *pistis*, here rendered "faith," is "conviction' of the truth of anything."

"God commendeth his love toward us" (Rom. 5:8)—The Greek word here rendered "commend" is also used in the sense of "show, prove, establish, exhibit" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Hence we find: "God gives proof of his love to us" (Weymouth); "God established his love towards us" (Fenton); "God proves his love for us" (Goodspeed and Moffatt); and "God hath here manifested his love towards us" (Syriac Version).

"We pray you in Christ's stead" (II Cor. 5:20)—Literally, "we beg (you) on behalf of Christ."

"Who hath believed our report?" (Isa. 53:1) — The Hebrew word rendered "our report" appears to be used idiomatically in the sense of "the report that reached us" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon), rather than "the report which we gave." Hence the Revised Version (Margin) reads: "Who hath believed that which we have heard?"; and Moffatt: "'Who could have believed,' they cry, 'what we have heard?'" The Septuagint may be translated: "Who has believed what we have heard?"; while a literal rendering of the Syriac Version would be: "Who will believe what we have heard?"

"He shall grow up before him as a tender plant" (Isa. 53:2) — In the original Hebrew the verb is in the past tense, hence the Revised Version reads: "He grew up before him." The word rendered "tender plant" means literally "that which sucks," and is used alike with reference to a young child, a young tree, or a young plant (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Greek Lexicon). Consequently, while Moffatt reads: "Israel of old grew like a sapling," the Septuagint from a slightly variant text has: "We brought a report as of a child before him."

"The chastisement of our peace" (Isa. 53:5)—This is a literal rendering of a Hebrew idiom in which "of" is used in the sense of "leading to" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon); and since the word translated ("peace") can also mean "health, success, welfare" (Fonolexika: Hebrew Dictionary), we could also translate: "He bore the chastisement which led to our welfare (or peace, health, success)." Compare Moffatt's rendering: "'twas for our welfare that he was chastised."

"With his stripes we are healed" (Isa. 53:5)—The Hebrew word translated "stripes" can also mean "blows." The Revised Version (Margin) suggests "bruises"; and Moffatt has: "The blows that fall to him have brought us healing."

"He was oppressed, and he was afflicted" (Isa. 53:7) — The Hebrew word rendered "be afflicted" has the alternative meaning of "humble oneself" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Hence Moffatt's translation: "He was ill-treated, yet he bore it humbly."

"He was taken from prison and from judgment" (Isa. 53:8)—The term translated "prison" is more exactly "restraint or coercion," while the preposition rendered "from" also means "as a result of"; consequently "as a result of coercion and judgment he was taken off" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The Revised Version suggests: "By oppression and judgment he was taken away."

"Who shall declare his generation?" (Isa. 53:8)—The verb is more literally "to consider," and so "to heed," and is in the past tense; (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon); while the word rendered "generation" may also mean "period or dwelling" (ibid.). So we could translate: "Who hath heeded his dwelling?" Moffatt apparently amends the original text to read: "Who heeded how he fell?" The Revised Version alters the usual punctuation and suggests: "As for his generation who (among them) considered that he was cut off from the land of the living?"

"He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied" (Isa. 53:11)—The Septuagint offers an interesting alternative reading of verse 11, evidently from a variant Hebrew text: "The Lord also is pleased to take away from the travail of his soul, to shew him light and to form him with understanding; to justify the just one who serves many well; and he shall bear their sins." (Baxter's translation.)

"The arm of the Lord" (Isa. 53:1)—The "arm," as used metaphorically in the Bible, has been characterized as "an expressive emblem of power to direct, control, seize, overcome" (Hastings' Dictionary). This is clearly brought out, e. g., in II Kings 17:36, where the Lord is said to have brought the people out of Egypt "with great power and a stretched out arm"; while he who "makes flesh his arm" is condemned by Jeremiah (17:5). The ideas of "support" (Deut. 33:27), "salvation" (Isa. 63:5) and "protection" (Isa. 40:11), are also clearly connected with the phrase "the arm of the Lord."

Sound it *El Do-rah'-do.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss had to rake the leaves off the lawn this afternoon—
And he acted as though he didn't care much for the job—
But I suddenly thought of an idea and I scooted over to Jimmie's house—
And persuaded him to come over to our house—
And just as I expected, he pitched in and helped the Boss and in no time the job was done!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Crowned Pigeon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Yankee Doodle "stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni," he did it to appear ridiculous and drum up trade. But the feathers in the cap of the crowned pigeon are intended for a different purpose. They form a splendid crest which separates the wearer at once from the common herd.

For that matter, the dodo of Mauritius was a distinctive sort of pigeon—with its massive hooked bill and tail feathers that stuck out behind like an old-fashioned bustle. Then there's the black fan-tail, with iridescent colors; and the well-known pouter pigeon, looking more like an animated balloon.

Crowned pigeons are natives of the East Indies. Their general color is a deep slate-blue; the wings and tail are somewhat darker, and there is a patch of pure white on each wing. They build nests which are crude fashionings of sticks built in trees. Two eggs are laid as a general rule.

Authorities differ on the cry of this bird. Some give it as a low hollow boom; others, as similar to the cry of a Turkey cock.

Crowned pigeons are regal looking birds. They are somewhat larger than the common city pigeons, but carry their heads higher and step with great dignity. City parks are always pleased to have a pair among their exhibits.

Amusements

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Relief and Religion

WITH manifest propriety President Roosevelt recently emphasized the value of religion in relief work. Speaking before the National Conference of Catholic Charities he addressed the whole nation and pointed out that government can never keep the "human touch" as can private and religious groups. He also said that "spiritual values count in the long run more than material values." Indeed, he went much farther and declared religion to be "an inherent, essential, undying quality, and indeed necessity of the human race"—implying that it was indispensable in all human concerns as well as in the alleviation of distress.

It is true, however, that the need of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us is more generally recognized in relief work than it has been in the strife known as business competition or in connection with the fear which is called nationalism. And there are multiplying signs of an increasing appreciation of the full utility of religion in relief work. Already a better knowledge of God has proved of practical help in breaking the old fatalism which conveniently regarded human afflictions either as beyond the power of an omnipotent Father to remedy or as correctives deliberately imposed by Him.

On that basis efforts to combat any form of evil had no assurance of support. Indeed, under the latter, relief of distress was conducted in direct opposition to the divine will. If God had sent suffering to chasten his people, could it be right to annul His decree by lessening the suffering? Happily, of course, workers for humanity have not let their false theories of theology wholly block the practical expression of their religion. But they have been hampered in their work by remnants of such superstitions, often unconsciously retained.

Without always realizing it, they have been working to eliminate conditions which they believed were permitted if not ordained by God. They seemed to be attacking an element of His creation. Religion always has enriched human helpfulness. It has given that charity which is more than alms. It has employed the Golden Rule. But ordinarily it has failed of its full utility because it has failed fully to understand God.

Today a clearer view of the Father and His wholly benevolent purposes is giving some of those who seek to eliminate poverty and misery the assurance that such evils are no part of the divine plan. They work with the supporting knowledge that they are helping to realize, not to combat, His purposes. They press on with the understanding that as men recognize reality and see that the true creation is perfect they bring it into their own experience. With such a religion relief work—and indeed all efforts to remove the ills which afflict humanity—can be carried on with real hope.

Forgetting to Remember

IF A good memory is a perennial joy, the ability to forget nonessentials is an equal blessing. It is altogether too easy to abuse a good memory by allowing trivial and unimportant matters to become too deeply embedded in one's recollections. Habits of memory can be directed to a considerable extent by training oneself to dwell upon worth-while items in daily living and constantly to drop the ordinary and the inharmonious.

Some persons can call the roll of every day's menu in their late vacations; some can remember a score or two of obsolete telephone numbers; others can repeat dimensions of old bridges to the last inch; and others yet recall the cost of every item of clothing acquired during the last two years, statistics as to the pre-war salaries of government officials, and the ages of distinguished strangers almost without end. The Newgate calendar lists nothing of this sort as an offense against the public welfare, and the mental pigeonholing of such devitalized information passes for harmless diversion in many most respectable circles.

Since remembering and forgetting are but reverse sides of the same mental mirror, it is only necessary to turn the glass around to expose the memory to impressions of real value and to free it from encumbrances. The cultivation of what one's Aunt Victoria used to call "a good forgettery" is an art deserving more consideration by those seeking fuller living. This can best be done by putting first things first. It means giving the right of way to recollections of beauty, stimulating interests and kindness in the living card index of the human heart; throwing aside the picture of low-tide mudflats for the recollection of the plunging surf at high water; discarding the memory of real or fancied slights in favor of helpful courtesies and friendly acts; seeking to understand fundamentals ahead of details; studying the trends of history before reaching broad conclusions built on isolated events; and recalling the noble harmonies of a great symphony in preference to the one false note from the wood winds in the midst of the tender *andante* that marred an otherwise perfect afternoon.

The unusual makes news and its impact upon the memory creates far-reaching impressions; but in this swiftly changing era many facts lose their importance in a week. Fortunately the art of judicious forgetting improves with practice, and, remarkable to say, the reward is a better memory for the things that count most in this amazingly interesting world.

Get-Rich-Quickism

CLEANING up America's late but seldom lamented New Era is not a very delectable business. The examination by a Senate committee of Dillon, Read & Co., the third private bank to disclose its operations to public gaze, yields an unpleasant story about the investment trusts, those mushroom growths of the boom period. One gets a picture of money making that only Midas or Aladdin could compete with.

The evidence shows that eleven members of the firm took profits of $6,819,270 on the sale of common stock of an investment trust founded by Dillon, Read & Co. for which they paid $24,110. That gives a profit of $280 for every $1 invested. In itself the transaction is not extraordinary. In the years when the sky was the limit the financial columns teemed with "feature stories" of how John Doe of Squeedunk had multiplied several hundred times an original outlay of $100 in an investment trust.

Unfortunately for John Doe, the profit was all on paper. In the tale unfolded to the senatorial committee, most of the members of the firm cashed in their winnings. They not only got rich, but they got out.

To his credit, if not his profit, the head of the firm, Mr. Clarence Dillon, stayed with his stock. Evidently he realized his sense of responsibility toward the issues he had himself sponsored. There are others like him in Wall Street, men whose conscience rebelled at selling after they had induced the public to buy.

While there are certain features of the investment trust business that call for correction, as a whole it has been distinguished by more stupidity than crookedness. And for many abuses the public must share the blame. Investors shared with some of the managers a mysterious belief, born of cupidity and greed, that value could somehow be put into investment trust stock overnight, while the machinery of the underlying industrial property lay idle! The demand for getting rich quick made a market for the security factories that flourished in Wall Street. But on those factories must lie the blame for exploiting and propagandizing a gullible market.

Investment trusts were the children of a country suddenly transformed into a creditor nation. Just as the financial trusts gave an opportunity to the rich to make the best possible use of their surplus capital, so the investment trust, which had flourished for half a century in Great Britain, enabled the not-so-rich to use their spare money profitably. A share in a trust gave the investor an interest, infinitesimal but real, in a diversified group of corporations. The idea as it was transplanted in the United States would have been much sounder if the pace of the boom had been steadier, if the returns on labor had been in better proportion to the returns on capital.

Many reforms have been put through in investment trust practice. The veil of secrecy about holdings has been dropped. The New York Stock Exchange has exacted publication of holdings as a condition for listing investment trust issues, in addition to more frequent and complete accounting, proper exposition of consolidated positions and intercompany relations, more conservative marketing policies, and an emphasis on professional responsibility of officers and directors. Mr. Clarence Dillon would improve upon those regulations.

But what the Stock Exchange has left undone the Securities Act has now done. There have been a lot of complaints of late about this enactment from underwriters and corporate officials. But, as the stock market inquiry proceeds, the need for some such protection of the public against the consequences of its own folly is becoming more than ever apparent. Finally, the public is becoming wide-awake as to the dangers involved in sacrificing voting power to a minority block of stock vested in managements. If this inquiry is any guide, these are too much entangled in other, not necessarily harmonious, concerns, to give the appearance of disinterested service to their fellow stockholders.

The get-rich-quick mania of the New Era carried the seeds of its own downfall. In retrospect it leaves the kind of distaste which Senator Carter Glass apparently experiences as he listens to the tales of what Senator James Couzens calls its "rotten ethics." But that distaste is a mere by-product of the necessary cleansing process.

The Ideal Public Utility

AMID the clouds which have descended of late upon the public utility field appears a rift capable of admitting the sunshine of hope. Not a few operating companies are selling more gas and electricity than before; but if this were all, the outlook would still be considerably befogged. The fact is that quite a number of utilities are living on very good terms with their customers and the local public, and that managements sensitive to changing conditions are in a fair way to reap the reward of their foresight. In a very human world idealism is hard to attain and hold to; but the most progressive corporations are steadily moving toward this worth-while objective.

The ideal public utility is not difficult to define. It is an organization of men and equipment established and maintained to render first-class service to its customers at reasonable rates based on sound financing of the enterprise, a cultural wage to its employees, and a fair return upon a just capitalization. Such a company has an alert management keen to bring the latest means of utilizing its service to the communities it reaches, eager to lower its unit prices as profitable business increases and to share with its customers prosperity to which they have contributed. Under the stress of current tax burdens it redoubles its efforts to sell its product, knowing that the best and apparently the only road to prosperity is that of expanding business. It is determined to safeguard so far as possible a fair return to those whose savings have been intrusted to its development, but it is thinking less about constitutional rights than of economical administration, friendly relations with its customers, good treatment of its employees and rendering the full measure of devoted service to those whose patronage enables it to live.

Utility owners tend to overrate the interest of the public in their industry's problems. These are filled with fascinating technicalities as well as economic and political issues of far-reaching importance; but this is a very busy world, and if gas, electric, telephone or other service is excellent and fairly priced, millions of its users take it very much for granted. Even the ideal power company's manager spends few hours a year puzzling over the anxieties of the grocery chain or the credit problems of the motorcar distributor. He should not be surprised if an attitude of indifference appears to exist in regard to the political worries of his own industry.

The ideal utility knows that in the long run its future will depend on its stewardship. The economic pressure of the times challenges it to do its best, and the next few years will be profoundly important in determining public policies with respect to who shall own, control and operate these vitally essential enterprises. The people constitute the supreme court of decision here, and to them the complete facts must be submitted by governmental authority and private organizations alike. If individual initiative is to be sustained—and it is too early to conclude that the American people have abandoned it for paternalism as more than an emergency program—utility idealism will have to be in the saddle twenty-four hours a day. Never before did an industry face a greater opportunity.

Since Gompers

WITH the unveiling today of a memorial to Samuel Gompers in Washington something more than a token of respect for the former leader of the American Federation of Labor is displayed. Heroic in size, rich in symbolism, it rises not so much against the majestic background of the national capital as against the mountainous piling up of great events.

Nearly ten years have elapsed since the passing of Samuel Gompers. At that time labor was but beginning to lose the greatness of the power it had gained during the war. War production had not yet surged forward to overproduction and the glutting of markets. But even as the sculptor labored upon the symbolical group that should stand for organized labor and its great leader, events swept on, to culminate in the most disastrous debacle of modern times.

The national emergency that depleted and devitalized labor's ranks created as great havoc in the ranks of the employer. With the disappearance of profits there came a shearing of the returns of labor, often reluctantly but sometimes graspingly. There were those who saw in the cutting of wages an intensification of the depression. But industry found itself powerless to stem the tide.

Then, while the sculptor's hammer sounded from the windows of his studio the nation launched itself on the greatest social experiment of modern times. Codes were laid down, and in most instances willingly accepted, by the various branches of industry. The Administration at Washington took steps to control the excesses of production, and at the same time moved to uphold the rights of labor.

But, back of these mounting portents, the far-sighted ones see something more than a mere attempt to conciliate labor and capital. Something more tremendous than this is involved. Perhaps it was a vision of this that sustained Samuel Gompers in his long battle for labor. This vision—that we must have a united and cooperative humanity rather than organized classes and sections—is becoming clearer and stronger as we march forward.

It is in the light of this dawning realization that the memorial to Samuel Gompers is being unveiled. In this light the symbolical figures of labor protected by justice, of unity and liberty and education, are more clearly perceived and recognized.

Editorial Notes

Laplanders, latest dispatches say, remain cold to the suggestion of well-meaning friends in Stockholm that they should live in permanent houses with chairs, tables, bath tubs and other domestic accessories. Nor, for that matter, is it surprising that persons who have all their lives sat quite comfortably on their heels should find it "agony" to sit on a chair. The Laplanders might point out to the Stockholmers that nobody has asked them to give up their chairs and sit on their heels.

The usual process of higher education is being reversed in New England to meet the current economic situation; instead of going to college, a score of Mount Holyoke freshmen are having the college brought to them. Unable to go to South Hadley, Mass., they are receiving their instruction in the Y. W. C. A. building of their home town, Hartford, Conn., some forty miles away, with full credit therefor.

In initiating a movement to request the state motor vehicle department to withhold permits from all persons who are known to use 3.2 beer or stronger beverages, the Santa Cruz (Calif.) Good Government League is seeking to draw a sharp distinction between licensed liquor and licensed driving.

As an example of good team work, consider President and Mrs. Roosevelt. She is starting her Christmas shopping and he is devising means to enable everyone else to follow her example.

Private Libraries of the Old South

LIBRARY history in the southern states of America would be incomplete without due recognition of the part the private libraries played in its development. This phase of old plantation life is not so well known as the tales of social life, the picturesque slave quarters, the acquisition of lands and wealth and the dangers of existence in the more remote states. But there are evidences of scholarly book collections belonging to the colonists that are seldom equaled in our own day.

Public libraries being unknown, the only solution for the hunger of the bibliophile lay in the possession of his own volumes. Considering the difficulties of transportation by land and sea, the accumulation of hundreds and sometimes thousands of books under one roof is proof of the thirst for knowledge even in the days when the chief preoccupation was survival.

Virginia naturally has more records of private libraries than any other southern state, as it was the earliest to be settled. A probate of wills of the eighteenth century shows around 150 book owners, the number of volumes amounting to around 50,000. Other large private libraries were also existent in Maryland, North and South Carolina and other southern states.

* * *

The quality of the books was unusually high and in these days of "light" reading is positively breath-taking. Any modern librarian will agree that the proportion of readers who prefer the Latin poets, Greek philosophers and dramatists and the works of French and Italian writers is extremely small; and yet such formed the bulk of the early private collections of the South.

George Washington's books at Mount Vernon numbered 903 volumes besides the pamphlets, maps and government publications. The "father of his country" was not a great reader as his busy life left little time for study and his books were evidently not all the result of personal selection but comprised many gifts from authors and others bought to help an author or publisher. Books on agriculture, however, received close attention as is evidenced by the copious notes, and in his early days he studied military history.

His books were willed to his nephews and remained at Mount Vernon until about 1848 when a large portion was sold to Henry Stevens, a bookseller, who announced his intention of sending them to the British Museum. A party of patriotic Boston and Cambridge men raised sufficient funds —$3800—to buy them and presented them to the Boston Athenæum, where they still remain. A few more have come to light since and have been presented to Mount Vernon for their original bookshelves.

* * *

One of the largest collections in the early eighteenth century was that of William Byrd, the Second, forbear of the explorer Richard and the Senator from Virginia, Harry Byrd. William was educated in England and after his return to his 200,000 acre estate of Westover, Virginia, he kept in touch with the most cultured men of his time. His letters and notes are among the most valuable source material of his day. His library amounted to about 5000 volumes and represented his own choice and predilection in reading. A catalogue of the subjects covered in his library was published in 1778 and bears a striking resemblance to a modern library subject catalogue: History; Travels; Voyages; Law; Trials; Entertainments; Poetry; Translations; Divinity; Classics, and other Greek and Latin authors; Miscellaneous. Unfortunately, this valuable collection has been scattered to the four winds, the bookplate and coat of arms of Byrd occasionally coming to light in strange places.

Thomas Jefferson's library is probably the best known and most noted. He was an inveterate reader and a great letter writer and accumulated a remarkably complete collection of books. This library possibly furnished many of the ideas which Jefferson was to incorporate in the Declaration of Independence. His library was purchased by Congress and became the nucleus of the present Library of Congress, replacing the collection destroyed by the British.

A catalogue of the library of Daniel Parke Custis, whose widow, Martha, married George Washington, contains some fascinating titles, such as: "Theory of ye Earth"; Brown's "Enquiry into Vulgar Errors"; "Salleysch's Farriery"; "Lobb on the Stone"; and "Discourse on ye 4 Last Things." What light the perusal of these books might throw on the growth of thought and the change in conditions that two short centuries might bring!

Stephen B. Weeks, in his interesting treatise on "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century," lists nearly forty large collections prior to the Revolution. And yet we are prone to think of North Carolina at that time as a wilderness holding only the bare necessities of life for the pioneer.

* * *

There were three centers of culture in colonial North Carolina: Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington. Edenton had a particularly brilliant galaxy of men, bold, intelligent and cultivated and interested in literature and ideas. Some of their letters are contained in James Iredell's "Life and Correspondence." Iredell himself possessed a large library and we find in his letters some pithy comments on his reading. He once picked up a volume of the newly published "Clarissa Harlowe" while calling on a lady and could not put it down for conversation. "I fear I was a little rude," he remarks naïvely. Two days later he bought the eight volumes of "Clarissa" for fifty shillings. Rather remarkable that a North Carolina gentleman should be reading the latest English books a year or two after publication when the difficulties of transportation are considered.

The Johnston collection at Edenton, under the care of Governor Samuel Johnston, became probably one of the most complete in the province. Waightstill Avery, a Princeton graduate of 1766, had the most extensive and well-selected library in western North Carolina, located in Charlotte, where he practiced law.

The records are fewer in the "deep South" necessarily as the population was more sparse and transportation increasingly difficult. There are evidences, however, that old libraries did exist almost as soon as the white man moved into a new section. John Haywood, first historian of Tennessee, had a large private library in 1800.

These private collections were owned by the wealthy class, of course. The cost of books in those days was prohibitive to the poor and only those men who had money as well as a craving for the culture and enjoyment which comes from books could afford the luxury of a library. But these private libraries were an important step toward the introduction of public libraries, which, with the development of social consciousness, later became the method by which reading was open to all classes.

E. C.

Auld Reekie

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

OF A very few cities on the face of the earth it is fair and not fanciful to say that they have a distinct individuality. Edinburgh, Scotland's capital, is most certainly one of these. In olden times the rustics living within a dozen miles of this city used to regulate their day, it is said, by the condition of the atmosphere above the capital. When a pall of smoke hung thick in the sky it meant that Edinburgh's chimneys were "reeking," and that meant that Edinburgh's dinner was being cooked. The country folk, imitating Auld Reekie, did likewise. When the smoke pall thinned it meant that the fires were dying down, and since daylight in the long northern days lasts till nearly midnight and is hence no just guide, this thinning of the reek meant that bedtime was at hand.

Edinburgh is still a smoky city and why the frequent trains of the London and Northeastern Railway are still permitted to steam through Princes' Street Gardens emitting vast clouds of gassy smoke remains, to me at any rate, one of life's major mysteries. But in spite of all the reek that dwelling and locomotive chimneys give forth, old Edinburgh is a city of the very first quality, a city of strength and beauty and irresistible charm.

Princes' Street is hardly matched by any other in the world. It is a one-sided street for over a mile, its windows facing across glorious gardens to the climbing roof tops of the "Royal Mile" and to Edinburgh Castle. The restaurant waiters and the hotel chambermaids and the department store clerks of this street have, whether they know it or not, one of the greatest city sights to be found on either side of the equator and I am not forgetting Budapest's quays or Rio de Janeiro's Avenida.

The Royal Mile begins at Edinburgh Castle where Mary, the unhappy Queen of Scots, brought into the world on a plain cot bed the infant James who was to unite the English and Scottish crowns. It leads to Holyrood Castle where Mary had those dreadful interviews with John Knox and where her Italian secretary Rizzio was murdered by her husband and his followers. What a street is the Royal Mile. Practically everything has happened upon or close to it. Robert Burns and John Knox, two men as opposite as the poles, knew this street. Burns would have been branded a sinner of sinners by the great Calvinist but he had at least the redeemeding grace of Abou Ben Adhem. He loved his fellow men.

In Lady Stair's Close a crowd of Edinburgh's dirty but cheerful looking children gathered around me one day pointing out the exact balcony where Rabbie Burns's washing used to dry. They also showed me, with somewhat less accuracy, the house "where Boswell wrote the first poem in the English language."

One rod—almost any rod—of the Royal Mile deserves a book to itself, while Holyrood and the Castle are inexhaustible in their rich store of historic incident.

The character of Auld Reekie cannot be defined or pictured in a few words. It is that of a seasoned aristocrat who can fight fearlessly on occasion and who has also a very strong bent for literature. Sir Walter Scott dominates this, his native city. R. L. S., the greatly beloved of the whole world, was born here on Howard Place and fostered by that remarkable woman "Cummy," whom he called "my second mother, my first wife, the angel of my infant life." Rabbie Burns as we have seen lived for a time on the Royal Mile, and Boswell convoyed Dr. Johnson to this hallowed spot. They sojourned not a stone's throw from the house where Burns was to live.

So let Auld Reekie reek if he will. Nothing can much damage his splendid, enduring charm. He knows his power. Let other cities worry about superficial things like smoke. Auld Reekie is a monarch among cities and a law unto himself.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Cost of Byrd's Expedition

ELBERT HERMANN of Roseburg, Ore., took Rear Admiral Byrd very adroitly and severely to task for his projected journey of exploration toward the south pole, arguing in particular that it was disgraceful thus to waste money while so many are unemployed and in want.

However, Mr. Hermann's commendable sympathies seem to have led him to overlook some of the financial facts. The exact cost of the expedition is not known, but suppose we take it to be $1,000,000. Most of this has been secured in the form of subscriptions from rich persons—the Morgans, Rockefellers and others. It is money that in the present condition of things probably would have lain idle in the banks for lack of a place of investment, except for the cajoleries of Admiral Byrd. Every cent of it must be invested for supplies—ships, airplanes, clothes, food, wages. And practically every cent of it is being spent in the United States, keeping factories busy and men employed. . . .

The fact is that Admiral Byrd should be commended for drawing money into circulation, rather than condemned as a wastrel. No matter what anyone thinks of such rather profitless adventures into the unknown, the spending of the money at this time is for the public weal. There should be more of it.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Menace of Drunken Drivers

WITHIN the last few days in and near Chicago there have been several serious or fatal automobile accidents, in each of which the responsibility has been traced to the intoxication of a driver.

A drunken driver of an automobile or motortruck menaces not only the lives of all who are in the vehicle with him, but the lives of all other drivers and pedestrians whom he meets. Yet under existing legislation in Illinois a drunken driver cannot be deprived of his right to drive. . . .

In numerous other states and in foreign countries permanent loss of license to drive a car is the merited penalty inflicted upon persons duly convicted of intoxication while driving. In Illinois, it is true, drunken drivers may be fined or sentenced to terms in a city prison or county jail and, under certain circumstances, even in the state penitentiary. But, since those penalties are rarely inflicted, they do not act as effective deterrents.

Several attempts have been made to induce the Illinois Legislature to pass an adequate drivers' license law. For one absurd reason or another they have been defeated, principally by the votes of downstate representatives. It is to be hoped that those legislators, after duly considering the consequences of their perverse opposition, will not stand in the way of rational measures for the public safety at the next regular session.—*Chicago Daily News.*